Germany's Achilles Heel

BY RAYMOND A. DAVIES

SEE PAGE SEVEN

BONNIE SEWREY PUTS OVER ONE OF THE FOURTEEN NUMBERS WHICH SHE SINGS NIGHTLY AT TORONTO'S "CLUB TOP HAT". THE STORY IS ON PAGES 4 AND 5

THE FRONT PAGE

THE SCHEME which has been devised by the Ministry of Pensions and National Health for giving assistance to men and women who are discharged from active service, now and after the war, should relieve the anxiety which many people have felt on this score. Everyone recognizes that our chief effort must be directed toward gaining a victory, but a victory is never the end of a war. Economic and human problems (for the two are inseparable) come into existence with the peace, and it is rarely that these are settled in less than a decade.

After the last war Canada spent more than five hundred millions of dollars to provide for her ex-soldiers. Some of it was well spent; a great part of it was not, including the very substantial amount given the veterans in cash as war service gratuities. A present of money, however immediately welcome, is not what a man needs who returns to a country which is attempting to recover itself after a long and costly war. It is good to know that the Ministry of Pensions and National Health is thinking of the problem in terms of jobs.

War alternates the most acute boredom with the most acute sort of personal excitement and risk. A man who has been engaged in a war for some time is no longer attuned to the humdrum existence of peace and it is very difficult for him to set about re-establishing himself, and the conditions which prevail in any country after war do not lessen his difficulties. It is perhaps too much to expect the government to make itself responsible for his psychological problems, but it can minimize his economic difficulties. It is long-sighted of the government to begin on this scheme now, for anything hastily cooked up after victory was won would almost certainly prove ineffective.

Leave It Alone

NOW THAT the surprise and pleasure which greeted the news that Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt had met in the Atlantic Conference has subsided, a good deal of criticism has been expressed of the decisions which they reached on that occasion and which they expressed in their Eight Points. There is particular dissatisfaction in some circles with the Eighth Point which provides for the unilateral disarmament of Germany. It is felt that this has alienated those forces in Germany which want to overthrow Hitler and has put the Germans in a position where they must either win the war or be reduced to virtual slavery.

The groups who think in this way must still be clinging to an idea which we thought had been discredited long ago, namely the flattering notion that we are 'not at war with the German people but with Hitler'. It is true that the Allies would gladly make peace with any reaponsible German governmental group which would overthrow Hitler, but that peace would not be made with the assumption that the overthrow of Hitler gave Germany a new heart and a new soul. For the past hundred years Germany has been an aggressor, a bully and a malcontent and any notion that the German people may be exonerated from responsibility for the actions of their governments is nonsense.

No one who has thought seriously on the matter wants this war to end in a vengeful peace, with an impoverished Germany left in the middle of Europe to infect and corrupt its neighbors. But why this cry against 'humiliating Germany'? Has Germany ever hesitated to humiliate a conquered foe? Is unilateral disarmament so drastic an humiliation? Why should Germany, among the nations of Europe, be treated like the defective child who is permitted to smash his brothers' and sisters' toys and is then shielded from the punching which he deserves? No one wants to treat Germany with Germanic methods, but there are alternatives to flabby humanitarianism which shrinks from humiliating a fallen foe. Any conference table at which Roosevelt and Churchill are present will be inspired by a wise severity; the kiss-daddy-and-say-you're-sorry school of international relations has gone with the weak years of 1922-38.

As we understand the vexing Point Eight it provides for disarmament of Germany, but offers a helping hand to any government which is acceptable to the Allies. This has been criticized as an offer of 'dictated peace', which is supposed to be a disgraceful thing for democratic countries to offer. But peace conferences are not controlled by theory, but by expediency, a fact which many people can never swallow, and we must rely upon our representatives to choose a high and wise expediency rather than a greedy expediency. The world cannot be put to rights by the observation of those rules of order which govern debates in Sunday Schools. We think that Point Eight had better be left unchanged. To alter it would be to show more of the weakness which, over a period of years, has landed us in this present mess.

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The Onion Necklace

PREMIER Hepburn's most recent picture—the one in the double string of matched onions taken at the New York Saints' and Sinners' Club—has probably had a wider circulation than any public portrait of an antic sort since Calvin Coolidge went before the camera in his Indian suit. It was instantly syndicated across the country, it popped up in every newsreel, and for a week it seemed we could hardly turn a page without coming on the Premier's face beaming boyishly in the midst of his onion lei. Its most recent appearance was in an American national weekly along with a description of Mr. Hepburn as a "Self-made politico who . . . acts as though he were equipped with a built-in hurricane."

Whether it was the portrait, or the radio speech that appeared at the same time or just the emotional disturbance caused by the recent peculiar behavior of the aurora borealis, a lot of people lately have been even more irritated than usual at Mr. Hepburn. "A playboy without either moral or common sense,"

(Continued on Page Three)

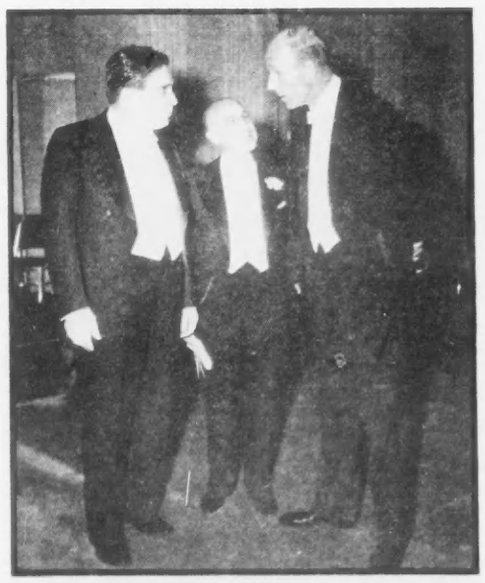
PEOPLE *make news*

Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, and Mrs. Taylor, who arrived back in the U.S. last week after a month's stay in Europe and a long visit with the Pope. Anent the Taylor visit, President Roosevelt hinted last week that one of the prices of aid to Russia was religious freedom, opened the door for speculation as to whether the Allies were attempting to enlist openly the powerful Roman Catholic Church in the war against Nazism.

Mary Churchill, daughter of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who is now a private in the Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service, cleans the windows of the Southern Command station to which she is assigned. When she joined, her father asked that "no favors" be shown his daughter. She has asked for none.

Wing Commander Douglas Bader, D.S.O., legless R.A.F. fighter pilot, who was recently shot down over Germany, and who had a new set of aluminum legs dropped by the R.A.F. to replace his damaged limbs. Last week he fled on his new legs, was retaken. Now he goes legless nightly.

Captain Glenn Bateman, left, and Lieut. De Burgh White, pilot and observer, respectively, of an R.A.F. bomber in Cyrenaica who narrowly escaped death. Attacked by a swarm of Messerschmitts, the bomber was badly hit and the crew was ordered to bail out. The observer's chute became entangled in a gun sight and both he and the guns were dumped over the side. The pilot's chute caught in a projection and opened inside the plane. He gathered it up and jumped, and landed safely.



Wendell L. Willkie, W. E. Erns, and Lord Halifax shown at the National Republican Club in New York last week where Lord Halifax made the speech of the evening. Said he: " . . . the Battle of Russia is as much yours and ours as the Battle of Britain or the Battle of the Atlantic . . . both must be won . . . . . "

Adolf Hitler acknowledges the cheers at the conclusion of his speech in the Berlin Sportspalast last week. Said he of the war in Russia: "We had no idea how gigantic the preparations of this enemy were against Germany and Europe and how immeasurably great was the danger, how by the skin of our teeth we have escaped the destruction . . of Germany . . That I can say now. I say it only to-day because I can say this enemy is already broken and will never rise again."

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Beverley Baxter Defended

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR lack of hospitality towards Mr. Baxter, on his visit to Canada from the seat of War, was not in keeping with the gratitude which loyal Canadians share for those who are facing the enemy on the other side of the Atlantic. You slammed the door noisily when snatching in the mat with "at present there is plenty to occupy British M.P.'s in their own country."

The unity of purpose combining all classes in Britain, racial, religious, political, labor and capitalistic makes it possible for any of their representatives to visit our country at present and appeal for greater co-operation, both morally and physically, in their urgent need.

Conscription has a great democratic influence in placing the duke's son and the cook's son side by side in the ranks where great understanding and respect for each other comes into being and which it would be impossible to impart under any other circumstances except on those terms of equality, and from this level may be picked, after the War, the round and square plugs to fit the holes in the new order which Mr. King promised us from the platform in Maple Leaf Gardens when Mr. Willkie visited Toronto. Democracy, having for its greatest ingredient, freedom, thus ensures equal rights and without special privileges, so that each may pull his share of the load in the position for which he is fitted.

Under the voluntary system of obtaining men for the army, being tried out just now with so little success, I am convinced that British stock is filling the ranks with that loyal enthusiasm which has been engendered in their homes where the call to arms is looked on as a duty to King and country. Is that element being sacrificed on the political altar?

Toronto, Ont. VOLUNTEER.

Telling the Enemy

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

A CANADIAN PRESS despatch from Halifax, N.S., on the military plane disaster there on October 3rd appears in today's London *Free Press*, and doubtless in all or very many of the other 90-odd Canadian dailies who are members of that news agency.

Halifax is easily the most vulnerable combined military, naval, and air base in the whole Dominion: and any Canadian daily is readily obtainable within a few hours in most population centres of the United States, which country is still a non-belligerent.

Once in the hands of any normally intelligent enemy agent, the full text of this despatch nonchalantly reveals the following information, assuming the former's accuracy:

(a) The very approximate position certainly within half a mile of an important and extensive military airdrome which did not exist until at least a year after the outbreak of war. With distances and relative positions of population centres naively revealed, this is the very simplest of exercises in elementary geometry, involving the intersection of two circles. Since there are two such points of intersection, the despatch obligingly makes it quite clear which of them is the desired point.

(b) Additional data as to weights which determine effectiveness of bombs; with further indications, of probable extreme usefulness to an enemy agent, of the personnel of the plane's crew (thus indicating the type, size, and range of the plane). For good measure the despatch notes the close resemblance between the sound of the bomb explosions and the reports of "big" coastal defence artillery. Better still!! the enemy's ballistics experts are furnished gratis with indications of the probable calibre and range of these guns; quite possibly, also, with a useful pointer on the type or types of explosives employed.

After this, it was more than refreshing to read in the final paragraph of the despatch that "the official air-force statement gave few details." As our French-speaking Canadians would say, "But perfectly!"

I shall go down town again tomorrow, I suppose, and see every public and many private buildings plastered with official posters warning me to be utterly circumspect in even hinting at any military, naval or air-force dispositions or movements which might be directly or indirectly of the slightest interest to the unseen enemy who is everywhere vigilant. "Quis custodiet custodes ipsos?"

London, Ont. AUGUSTUS PEATER.

Work on the Farm

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

MY FARM journal reprints a trenchant editorial from SATURDAY NIGHT dealing with the farmers' relationship to the government's cost-of-living bonus. I just thought I should send in an approving word, because I particularly like your reference: "Unlike the average wage-earner, he (the farmer) cannot get any more family income by finding more jobs for more members of his family; they were all working hard in 1939 just to keep their heads above water, and they are all working hard today and not keeping their heads quite so high. . ."

You've said it, Mr. Editor, and, though we seldom see your high class journal "down on the farm," we appreciate the forthright expression of the facts. I drew this aspect of rural life to the attention of an Alberta friend the other day (A. H. Brinkman, Craigmyle, Alta.) and his reply seems to me to be strong and true and humbling to an urban mind: "The professional man does not expect his wife or children to work to help keep him and his family; neither does the businessman, nor even the ordinary industrial worker, and I fail to see any justification for such a practice on the farm, unless those so working are paid a fair wage, as they would be if they were working for other people. Is it any wonder that so many of our children turn to other walks of life, and that our wives are utterly disgusted with the obvious unfairness of it all?"

Thought-provoking, isn't it?

RETIRED FARMER (1861)

Campbellford, Ont.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

is the description of Dr. George Little of the United Church Sunday School publications. Dr. Little went on to deplore the Leader's "constant sensationalism, rash haste in decision, instability and sudden reversals of policies."

That wasn't the worst either. Painting a picture of life in Ontario under the Hepburn Administration, Dr. Little described the increase in the admissions to mental hospitals, the alarming advance in divorce, the augmented burden on the Children's Aid and Juvenile Delinquency and Domestic Relations Courts, the rise in industrial accidents, illegitimacy, prostitution, drunkenness and traffic fatalities. School attendance had gone down he reported and beer-room attendance had gone up. Male homicides are so frequent they are hardly news.

Also, we may add, 2000 milk bottles a day are thrown out by wasteful Toronto housewives. Why not pin that on the Leader too?

There is something comforting about these large simplifications. When you put all your bad eggs in one basket (labelled "Economics," "Sex," "Capitalism," or "Mr. Mitchell Hepburn" as the case may be) it does tidy things up even if it doesn't improve the quality of the eggs. We like Dr. Little's simplification, too, better than the old-fashioned one which held that all the cockeyed misbehavior of the human race was caused by sun-spots. Much better Premier Hepburn in a silk topper and an onion necklace than sun-spots, which are even more hopelessly beyond our control than Mr. Hepburn himself. If we must choose between the cosmic and the comic, let's take the comic.

The Late Miller Lash

TO HIS own generation, and that which came after him, the late Miller Lash, K.C., always seemed a young man, though it was revealed when he died that he was well on in his seventh lustre. Certainly no man of vast interests ever carried his responsibilities more lightly than did he, before illness overtook him. The great range of these interests was disclosed in the list of directorships that he held, especially in banking and utility concerns. In these days when we are properly asked to "think hemispherically" because of the world of Nazism, the cosmopolitan phase of Mr. Lash's activities is worth noting. For years he had been as familiar a figure in the financial circles of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, Brazil, as he was in Toronto and his interests extended to other Latin-American countries.

The basis of his career was a sound training in the law. He was reared in one of the most distinguished legal firms in Canada, Blake, Lash & Cassels, of which Hon. Edward Blake was 50 years ago the head. From its offices have graduated many who have played a notable part in Canadian affairs. His father, the late Zebulon A. Lash, K.C., came to Toronto from Newfoundland when a youth, and though he seldom appeared in court as counsel, built up a reputation as a commercial lawyer as potent in New York and Chicago as in Toronto. At one time it was said that not more than half a dozen attorneys in the United States were his equals in drafting a water-tight agreement. The discernment of the elder Lash was bequeathed to his son and inherited shrewdness was mingled with a profoundly genial and kindly personality.

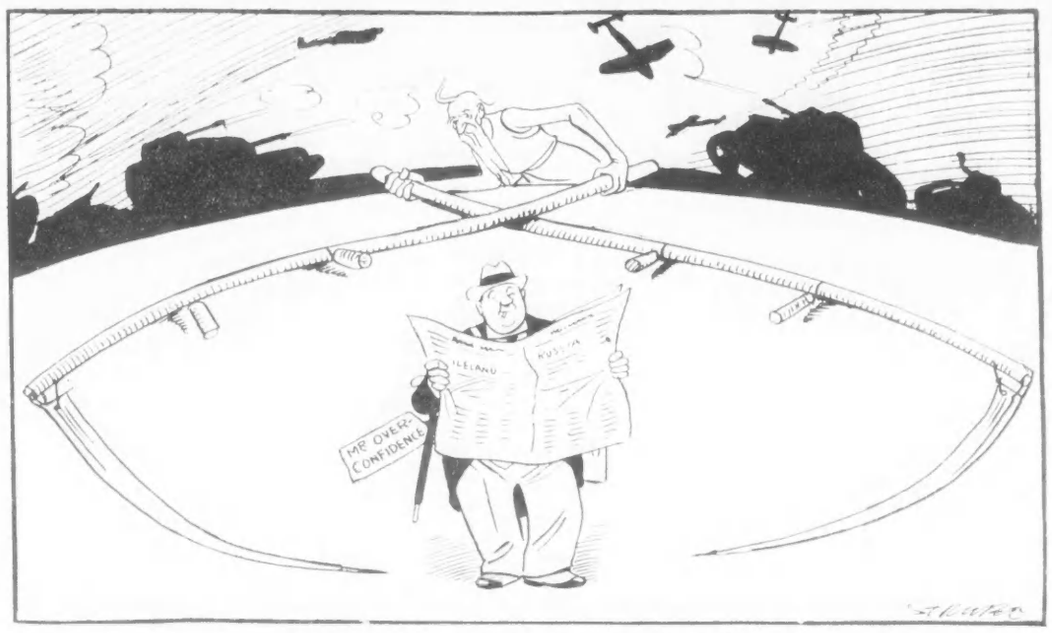
THIS IS THE MOMENT

THIS is the moment which my heart foretaste,
Long, long before our world in chaos lay;
Some how I sensed the grim and fatal day
When hate would rend the nations, claiming haste.

The words you spoke one night were quite unclear;
If war should come, you would not join the fray.
Though it would prove more difficult to stay. . .
But oh a blood-dyed earth had changed this sky.

Well, that was in the past, and now you stand
In the warm beside me, with a smile
To outlage the glowing things you planned
Though about a far too brief and earlier while,
And you bend to take my lips and hand,
Lay my mind against the unknown mile.

CLARA BERNHARDT.



TIME PINCER MOVEMENT—GET MOVING!

International Language

ONE of the greatest of living thinkers and political theorists is H. G. Wells, and his recent statement of three essential requisites for a lasting peace has been given respectful attention. The first two—a central control of all air, land and sea forces, and the availability of raw materials to all nations—will be hotly debated by experts. We are chiefly concerned with the third, which is the establishment of an international language to be used between nations.

There has never been a truly international language, and we do not think that there will ever be one. Latin was once the common language of scholars, but although they could all read it they spoke it so differently that at Church Councils and similar gatherings they might as well have spoken in their own tongues, so incomprehensible were they to one another. Whatever language is chosen to be international will virtually be destroyed, so various will be the changes introduced into it by people who care nothing for its purity.

The value of an international language is also in debate. The fact that Britain and the United States are both English-speaking has done as much to divide as it has to unite them. From people who speak our language we are apt to expect a greater degree of understanding and sympathy than is possible between autonomous nations, and when we are disillusioned in this respect hard feelings follow. No, Mr. Wells, we think that an international language would be a bad thing. Let us not create greater confusion while striving for simplicity.

What to do with Italy

THERE is nothing to be gained by refusing to consider one's own past errors, and there are now not many people who will deny that the foreign policy of Great Britain acquiesced in, and in general, though not very understandingly, approved of, by Canada during the years from 1932 to 1939 was not free from errors of the profoundest importance. To spare the feelings of the Toronto *Telegram* we may add that we do not hold those errors to have been wholly the fault of Mr. Chamberlain or even of him and Mr. Baldwin. The important thing is that the consideration of those errors now may save us from the repetition of them when we have extricated ourselves from the present painful struggle.

In a very sound article, signed only with the initial "K," in the current issue of *The Voice of Austria*, edited in New York by Dr. Franz Klein for the supporters of Free Austria, the point is made that the recent policies and present miserable position of Italy are quite as much due to British (and French) errors as to any designs of Mussolini. According to this writer, Italy opposed Germany so long as she was stronger, and when she ceased to be so the Axis with Germany was invented by Mussolini "as a protective measure and as a bid in his dealing with England." But the British refused to deal with Italy. "The British (and French) mistake consisted in regarding Italy as a Great Power. This was their historical blunder. They were misled by Mussolini's boasting and forgot that from a military and economic point of view Italy was a middle-sized country, as a power not much higher ranking than Poland." Mr. Chamberlain eventually abandoned the Eden stand-off attitude towards Italy, but did not go far enough; he could only attain an understanding with Italy if he would undertake to support Italy against Germany in case of necessity, and this he was not prepared to do. "The British appeasers drove Mussolini ever deeper into Hitler's tentacles," and when France fell there was nothing Mussolini could do except play Hitler's game if he wished to avoid German invasion of Italy itself.

The writer does not intend this as a defence of Mussolini; but the question of what happens to Mussolini is of no more importance than what happens to any great political failure. He has ceased to be a major figure on the world stage. The question of what happens to Italy is however still important. This writer maintains that behind the façade of Fascism "the Italians have remained what they always were." All that is needed is to remove the façade. "The king who enthroned Fascism is an old man, and the Crown Prince, always belittled and derided by Fascist propaganda, will make a good constitutional monarch in a democratic Italy." There is no barbarian ideology to uproot, no indoctrination with ideas of racial superiority and world domination. Even the "mare nostrum"" slogan has little real hold on the Italian people. If they can once be relieved of the Germans, they will grasp the hand of the British and Americans. They are no longer Germany's ally, they are simply one of the occupied countries.

Felicities for the Duke

THE visit of the Duke of Windsor and the wife of his choice, to his Canadian home on the EP Ranch, near High River, Alberta, has come and gone. Many, especially in the West, think that a stay of ten days was far too short, and hope he will return for a longer period before very long. Whatever inconveniences and apprehensions certain decisions of his may have caused in 1936, the intervening five years have wiped off the slate.

While he was Heir Apparent, His Royal Highness always regarded himself as one of ourselves, and the felicities of the visit now ended showed that this sentimental affiliation still holds. Since he first came to Canada in 1919, Albertans have seen and known more of him than citizens of most other provinces. At that time he was admitted to the brotherhood of the West, by the cry of a plainsman at Edmonton, "He's the regular old pink-faced Wolf; he's hair all over." That was the Western way of proclaiming that he was a "regular fellow."

That he is still so regarded was shown by the cheering throng which surrounded his private car when he departed from Calgary on October 8. It must have warmed his heart to hear them shouting "Come Back Soon" and singing "He's a jolly good fellow." It is doubtful whether the Duke has known such happy hours since his father died, as on this return to his old friends. The occasion was improved by its informality, and in future Canadians will always welcome him warmly whenever he may choose to sojourn among us.

THE PASSING SHOW

A CONTEMPORARY reminds us that Japan has not, as yet, officially declared war on China. But the Chinese, a subtle people, can take a hint as well as anyone.

•

The Germans are very free with reports that they have 'fatally encircled' the Russian armies. A whale once fatally encircled Jonah, but that wasn't the end of him.

•

Italians have suffered further drastic rationing in shoes. And they were on their uppers long ago.

•

Furthermore, we hear that in Italy gin now costs $15 a bottle. Even Dutch courage is too expensive for the majority of this unfortunate people.

•

A headline in a Toronto paper reads, "Baby Abandoned In School." We hope that it was properly reproved.

•

OCTOBER SACRIFICE

Deep in the house
My furnace lurks;
Ineffable furnace,
O household god,
Waken from slumber!
Times without number
I ply the rod,
The crank I turn as
With hideous jerks
The monster I rouse.

Oblation I bring
Of kindling and coal;
Brightly they burn as
The lars and lemurs
Within the furnace
Gobble them whole;
And water-pipes sing
"Winter is king!"

•

Some medical students who have been misbehaving have administered 'internal discipline' to themselves. Excellent practice of course, for the days when they will do the same thing for others.

•

The Government announces that another shortage of oil for civilian use is imminent. Then why don't they stop feeding us so much?

•

It has now been revealed that Hitler was assisted by others in writing *Mein Kampf*. Since then he has given up any notions he may have had about two heads being better than one.

•

Big League baseball teams, we hear, have their own methods of picking up information about their rivals. Perhaps they use their little pitchers for this purpose.

•

John L. Lewis opposes aid to Britain, China or Russia. But then, oppose has been his favorite pose for years.

•

IN DEFENCE OF HONESTY

Mr. King, Mr. King. . . .
The fault's Mr. King's
The man is blamed for many things.
I will not side in political scraps
But I open my eyes when anyone yaps,
When the power line falls at supper hour,
"It's just Mr. King exertin' his power."

NORAH GODFREY

•

A scientist attributes the superiority of the Aryan race to their cultivation of the vitamin-crammed turnip. But look what happens when they think with their turnips!

•

When Premier King visited Canadian troops in Britain he was booed. His supporters here, however, point to his Parliamentary majority, and commend the wisdom of those Canadians who boo to the Inevitable.

•

An American scientist hopes to make people live 550 years. When he solves that problem, he can start trying to make people want to.

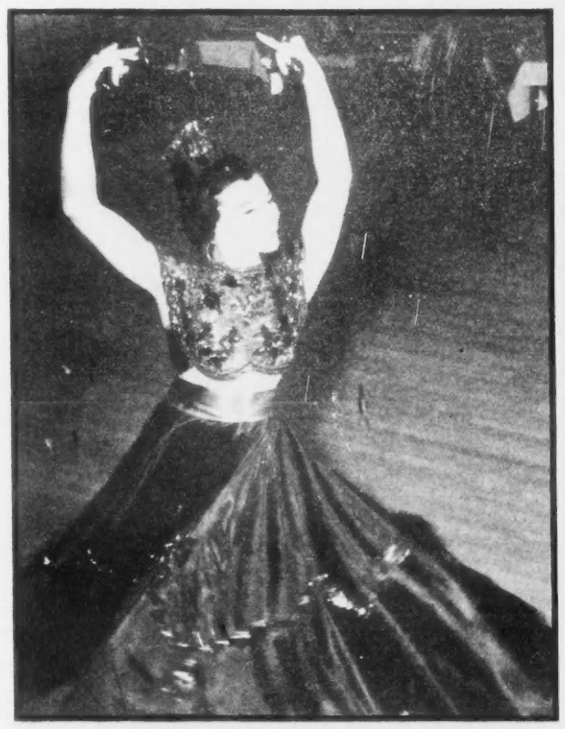
•

Conversation is assuming its customary autumn brilliance; some of our brighter spirits have discovered that the days are drawing in, and are prepared to make an issue of it.

Toronto's Lone Night Club, "Club Top Hat"...

"Club Top Hat". Located near the western entrance to Toronto, it was "The Esquire Club"

Lee and Sandra, 'teen-age dance team, do a collegiate jitterbug routine



Zena, acrobatic, ballet, and tap dancer

Frank Bogart, pianist and orchestra leader

Bob, left, and Al Harvey, host and M.C.

Bonnie Sewrey, "our most glamorous songbird"

A MINIPIANO was rolled out to the middle of the dance floor. The orchestra leader stepped down from his platform, approached the little instrument, bowed to the some four hundred and fifty odd guests who were present, sat down, and with his nose about four inches from the keyboard went into a frenzy of musical acrobatics. It was the nearest approach to an animated cartoon, with sound effects, this side of a Disney studio.

And they called it boogie-woogie.

If you don't understand what boogie-woogie is, it doesn't matter, other than to know it is a form of swing accelerated into a hurricane of sound, a musical escape from the conventional; the same urge that makes many people want to paint the town red.

Toronto, it appears, needs more boogie-woogie.

Outsiders tell many a joke at the city's expense: the people are as staid and conservative as the architecture of their many churches; any night after twelve o'clock a cannonball can be shot up Yonge Street and never hit a soul; and as far as having any so-called night life, there simply isn't any.

But they haven't heard of Toronto's new night club, "Club Top Hat." Located on the Lakeshore Boulevard, near the Western entrance to the city, it used to be "The Esquire Club."

WHEN the "Esquire" closed, the building was a symbol of the city's regard for this type of frivolity and a warning to the amusement business that it can't happen here.

But with Al and Bob Harvey, internationally known radio and stage comedians, as hosts, Frank Bogart and his orchestra, Bonnie Sewrey as vocalist, and a new floor show each week, adventurous money has taken the plunge again and Toronto has its only night club.

And this time it looks like a success for the simple reason that there are more people employed, more money in circulation, and as it happened in the last war, both in Canada and in England, there is a desire to make whoopee; a kind of backhanded form of relaxation to escape the stress and strain of the times.

Since the opening a short time ago, over four thousand people have been attracted weekly to "Club Top Hat" and Friday and Saturday nights are regular jamborees of gay civilian and military parties. The haut monde is there, little Sally and her boy friend, the army, the navy, the Air Force and our visitors, the ubiquitous Norwegians. Some of the ladies are in evening clothes but few of the men "fuss."

THE Club's interior has been redecorated, the appointments improved, and the dance floor raised a foot or so from the level of the tables so that the guests, no matter where they are sitting have an unobstructed view of the floor show. The lighting, in the manner of all night clubs, is, of course, subdued, with colors blended in such a manner as to create a glamorous and romantic atmosphere, for after all, isn't that what a night club sells? Most of the large parties are celebrating an engagement, a wedding or an anniversary. Individual couples are just celebrating.

The entrance fee during the week is two dollars a couple and on Saturday three, which means that the teen-ager who likes to take his sweetie dancing at least once a week can do so, without crashing into his pay envelope for more than four or five dollars at a time. The food is good and reasonably priced, but if he is representative of some of the youngsters who are the bane of the night club proprietors, he will pay his entrance fee, buy a bottle of pop and when the dancing is over, slide away to a juke box palace for a couple of hamburgs and more music.

And speaking of refreshments,

Story by Harold Sutherland

. . . Entertains Some 4,000 Patrons Weekly

". . . . ginger ale and sodas are sold at the tables and cocktail bar . . . . . "

A lesson in merchandising from "The Top Hat" cigarette girl who reports boom sales

ginger ale and sodas are sold at the tables and cocktail bar, rather than the drinks one expects to find in a big-time night club. In some mysterious fashion, however, there seems to be a rising tempo of hilarity as the evening progresses and by one o'clock—closing time for the orchestra during the week, except Saturday when it closes at twelve—many of the guests give every indication of having employed their purchases of ginger ale for other reasons than to mix with their ice-cream sodas. What is brought in one's pocket has nothing to do with the club itself as long as it doesn't appear on the table and the boys, Al and Bob, are apparently sincere in their desire to operate a club where mother and dad can bring their son and daughter.

With dancing over it has been known to happen that some of the guests carry on with their own entertainment even to the extent of leading a sing-song for their party, as one gentleman did standing on the top of his table. This of course, may be traditional night club manners in some cosmopolitan centres but in Toronto the practice is definitely frowned upon.

ALL in all, it is fun, for as one gentleman from Montreal said, it gave him a kick to see Torontonians go out of character and "take their hair down."

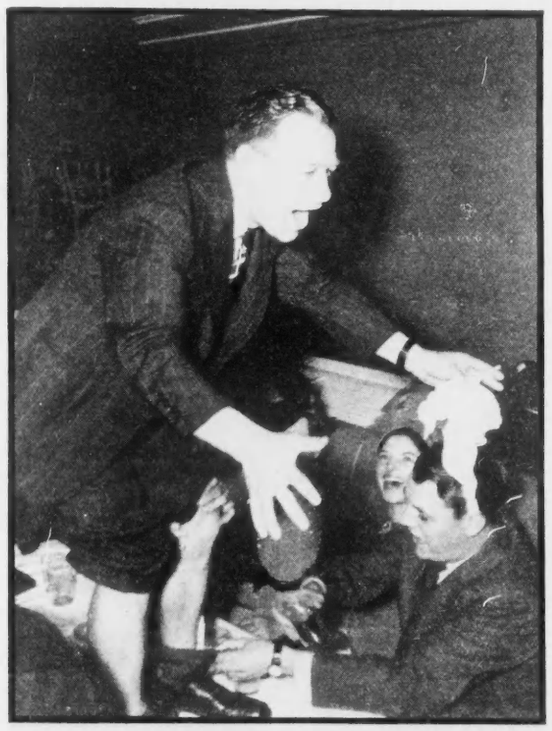
Some crowds are different from others. Bonnie Sewrey the vocalist, who is popular from coast to coast in Canada, and is our most glamorous song-bird, says that no matter how much she puts into her numbers some evenings, the response from the patrons is considerably less than other nights; without any apparent reason. She has become so used to studying crowds, she says, that on her first appearance she can immediately tell from expressions on people's faces how her evening is going to go. And Bonnie works hard in order to keep the favor of her public. She sings fourteen numbers every night, with several changes of costume, and during the day must spend hours of rehearsal both by herself and with the orchestra to keep up with the new music. Toronto crowds, she says, like the ballad type of music, at least from the requests received at "The Top Hat."

AS FAR as possible, the floor shows at "The Top Hat" will consist of local talent. Two weeks ago it was Lee and Sandra, a sweetheart dance team in their teens, and last week it was Zena a clever acrobatic, ballet, tap and character dancer. For some numbers she has to take limbering up exercises for fifteen minutes prior to appearing on the floor, which all goes to prove that an artist of this type, even if she makes only two appearances for a few minutes at a time, has had almost as strenuous an evening as the hardest working help in the club. Entertainment may even include Al and Bob Harvey themselves, because in addition to acting as Master of Ceremonies and host, they occasionally are called upon for some of their own numbers.

As an onlooker, of course, you don't need a floor show to be entertained at a night club. Look around you at the guests themselves and there is plenty of entertainment provided, wittingly or unwittingly. There is the young office clerk who would rather dance than eat; the tired business man who would rather eat than dance. Then of course there are the romantic couples who seem to be in doubt as to whether they are at "Club Top Hat" or inside one.

Yes, it's all boogie woogie, but good for you.

Perhaps this time Toronto is really going to have a night club despite the fact that it may fall a little short of what Montrealers expect in the way of entertainment when they visit the "city of homes" which very often finds its fun and gaiety in less obvious places than its night clubs.



". . . one gentleman standing . . on his table"

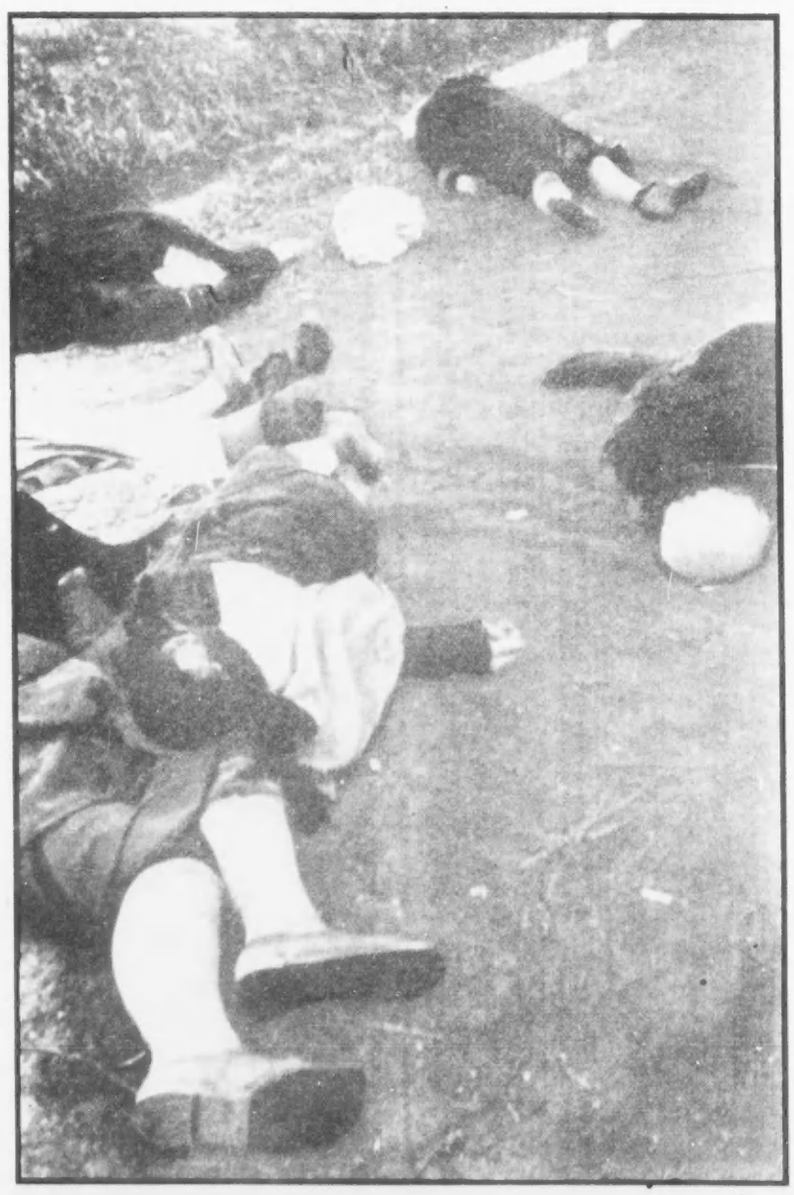
And one gentleman with a lachrymose story

A wedding party lets off steam in song

Jack Kane, clarinetist, gets in a hot lick

Photographs and Front Cover by Mathews

Last week the Germans opened what they confidently announced would be the great drive which would smash Russian resistance. Experts noticed ominously that Adolf Hitler associated himself with this drive more closely than any of the previous offensives and predicted a gigantic German effort. Already Budenny's armies in the south had been isolated by the drive in the Ukraine and Voroshilov's forces in the north were fully occupied beating off the combined attack of the German and Finnish armies. Timoshenko's armies in the centre were bearing the brunt of the latest Blitz. At week's end the Nazis were within 125 miles of Moscow. Above: Soviet machine gunners in action. No explanation of the smoke cloud in the background was given in the Russian-approved information which accompanied this radiophoto. Below: following tactics which they perfected in France, Nazi pilots are machine gunning Russian refugees to clog the roads. These are Russian women and children who were fleeing the war zone when they were shot from the air.



Labrador: Canada's Problem

BY G. MONTACUTE

If Labrador was anybody's baby, it was Sir Wilfred Grenfell's during the years when his endeavors to bring relief to its needy fishermen made a modern epic.

Today Labrador is a cog in the defense of North America. Canada's responsibilities in this connection must now be realized.

"IN THE north, outposts have been established by us in Iceland, Greenland, *Labrador* and Newfoundland . . ." — President Roosevelt, speaking on September 11, 1941.

Thus, for the first time since the outbreak of the present war, has Labrador come into the public consciousness as an area to which the far-flung battle-line has extended. Canada has a special interest in Labrador, and it is well that Canadians should know of what that special interest consists. Hence, briefly, it is proposed here to set out some of the considerations, both geographical and political, which have perforce linked together the destinies of Canada and Labrador, and to offer some reflections on the anomalous situation which has now arisen.

The geographic link is at once apparent to anyone who will merely glimpse at the earliest efforts of cartographers to allocate, in a newly discovered North American continent, the respective spheres of British and French influence. To the British influence is attributed, together with the island called Newfoundland, an infinitesimally narrow strip along the north-eastern coast of North America lying between fifty-two and sixty degrees north latitude and extending northwesterly some eight hundred miles from what is now known as the Strait of Belle Isle. To France is assigned all the hinterland. But it is a matter of record that the coast of Labrador, in vivid contradistinction to nearly every other territory on the Atlantic Coast of North America, was never the subject of sanguinary dispute between French and English.

Merger of Authority

Following the French capitulation of 1763 all of the territory called New France or Canada fell under British sovereignty. There was thus effected a merger of ultimate authority over all of the lands earlier and then known as Labrador. But Labrador, although unsettled and uncolonized, had become the haunt of fishermen from New England, and had been put casually, and without delimitation, under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Boston in Massachusetts Colony. To his embarrassment, he learned that it had become the unpleasant practice and diversion, and possibly the profitable employment, of his roving fishermen to shoot on sight and ruthlessly, the aboriginal Eskimos with whom they came in contact in Labradorean waters.

It seemed the part of wisdom to be rid of this embarrassment; therefore he asked that he be relieved of his responsibility. Relief came from the authorities in London in the form of a transfer in jurisdiction to the Governor of Newfoundland. The buck was quickly passed to the representative of the Crown in Canada, the paramount colonial official in British North America, and by him for a while exercised through the person of the Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia; then, finding the undertaking thankless, the pains and grief's, together with such nebulous benefits as accompanied them, were retransferred to the Governor of Newfoundland, and there they repose at the time when responsible government was attained by the British North American colonies.

Later, and after the federation of the Canadian provinces, it was Sir Wilfred Grenfell's heroic struggle against hunger and disease among the fishermen that principally brought Labrador to the public consciousness. His epic story had an appeal that transcended all political considerations. But behind the scenes, hidden in the hinterlands of Labrador and Quebec, a movement had been taking form whose political significance and repercussions, despite a high point in 1927, have not yet received the attention they deserve and are bound still and inexorably to move to their eventual climax.

It had long been the habit of the Province of Quebec to assume jurisdiction, as of right, over all the land to the north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, save for the coastal strip of Labrador. With the advance of civilization and the extension of its outposts, and particularly as the use of air transportation made accessible the more remote parts, the natural wealth of the interior attracted attention. Prospectors made discoveries, and claims were located and filed. Possible sites for development of water power were surveyed, and timber cruised. All discoveries were presumed to be in the domain of the Crown in the right of the Province of Quebec, and the provincial authorities encouraged exploration with a view to development. On this active scene a bomb burst, with the claiming by Newfoundland of territorial jurisdiction over the hinterland of Labrador, and the matter went to the courts.

Privy Council Decision

In 1927 the Privy Council in London handed down a decision which brought dismay and resentment to Quebec, disappointment to the Canadian authorities at Ottawa and a quite unanticipated joy to Newfoundland. All the lands drained by rivers flowing into the Atlantic on the Labrador coast were declared to belong to Newfoundland. Thus to the latter accrued a vast area of 110,000 square miles, rich in natural resources; far more than the most sanguine of its partisans had hoped.

The original white settlers of Labrador, as opposed to the transient New Englanders, were, to the north, of Scottish and South of England origin and, to the south, of French. In 1935, the domiciled whites, together with some 800 Eskimos, constituted a total population of 4716. All of these lived on the coast, in a poverty no less devastating than that of the average Newfoundlander, and subsisted on the scanty avails of a moribund fishing industry. Governmental officials were not permanently stationed in the land, and certainly there were no experts in the exploration and development of such natural resources as timber lands, mineral deposits and water powers. Local J.P.'s administered justice in trivial cases; otherwise law enforcement depended on casual visits of officials from Newfoundland. No local law-making body was ever in existence.

Free and Equal

Since 1927, the status of Newfoundland has been changed. Then, nominally, it had in its aspect to the world the same standing as Canada. By the declaration of the Imperial Conference of 1926 Newfoundland was proclaimed a free and equal nation in the British Commonwealth. It could have taken advantage (but did not) of the Statute of Westminster of 1931, to confirm its equality with Great Britain and Canada and other countries. Instead, it has lost whatever semblance of independence it ever had and now, without even the shadow of representative government in its most elementary form, it is governed by a commission of six whose responsibility is solely to London. Nor has it availed itself of the provision in the British North America Act which contemplated its possible admission as a province of Canada and therewith the establishment of at least a provincial legislature. (For a discussion of the contemporaneousness of such a move, see SATURDAY NIGHT of November 30, 1940.) Parts of its territories have been leased to the United States by the British authorities, and in the making of that arrangement no regard was, or could be, had to the wishes of the inhabitants.

Yet even though in 1927 Newfoundland was nominally free to act of its own accord in all matters of external and domestic affairs, that freedom was more apparent than real. No government of Newfoundland had been known to stand at the political ties to Great Britain, and in the making and administration of laws the counsels of imperial authorities always carried a weight unknown, for example, in Canada after 1867. It was this fact of customary deference which gave rise to the suggestion that was current after 1927, that the decision of the Privy Council, a British Court, was actuated by political motives rather than high-minded impartiality in awarding to the ultra-British island of Newfoundland so large a piece of continental North America. It is to be hoped that there was no justification for the unpleasant suggestion, but that it ran freely is not to be denied.

The potentialities of Labrador, too, must in 1941 be regarded in a light different from that of 1927. Who, then, would have thought of its territorial integrity as essential to the defense of North America? Who, in that day now so suddenly become remote in history, would have envisaged President Roosevelt's Kingston pledge of 1938 and Mr. King's consequent promise that Canada would perform its own contributory responsibility to North American defense by defending Canadian shores? Who, in 1927, had in his mind the idea that a president of the United States would in 1941 be informing the world that his country was establishing a naval station in Labrador? If, in 1927, these things had been foreseen, it is certain that Canada would not have accepted with so much complacence the Privy Council decision on the Labrador question.

Canada's Responsibility

No one will today gainsay the desirability of putting at the disposal of the armed forces of the United States whatever facilities for North American defense they require and request in Labrador, no matter whence those facilities be derived. But the responsibility for making the arrangements should be Canada's. To all intents and purposes Labrador is integrated in the defensive economy of Canada, and that there should be any military establishment on its coast from which Canada, in its planning and development and use, is excluded, or asked to play a subordinate part, is a proposition that the people of Canada should denounce.

When, among other places, Newfoundland and Bermuda were opened to the use of the United States, it was expressly stated that no quid pro quo, in those particular instances, was asked or given. Destroyers were exchanged for other sites. Canada's refusal to do with its neighbor on a commercial basis, in its own sphere of influence, was seen in this abnegation, for it was announced that Canada had been consulted in the negotiations and been a consenting party to the resultant arrangements. (Of course, as between Canada and the United States there must never be consideration of commensurate contribution to the defense of North America.) Had it not been for the niceties of constitutional and international law, it would have been more appropriate for the destroyers in Newfoundland territory to have been solely between the United States and Canada. In the case of Labrador Canada must play no servient part.

Since Mr. Roosevelt spoke on September 11, a dispatch from Ottawa states that Labrador was not contemplated in the destroyer and base "deal". But obviously it has been the subject of subsequent negotiations, and Canadians should insist that in its disposal as an instrument of defense, theirs is to be the paramount voice.

Germany's Achilles Heel

BY RAYMOND A. DAVIES

Strikes, sabotage and slow-downs are seriously affecting war material production for the Nazis in occupied countries.

Since Hitler must have these products, without which he can not successfully continue the war, every hindering action is as important to the Allies as losses inflicted upon the Germans in battle.

GESTICULATING boastfully at the Berlin Sportpalast on October 3, Adolf Hitler attempted to reassure Germany and her allies as to the future. But he fell far short of the mark. His was not a reassuring speech. Quite the contrary. The Fuehrer talked of a prolonged struggle, attacked Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States, and went into great detail concerning the service of labor in this war.

"Remember," he warned violently, "I now say, first, we place the whole continent in the service of this struggle; second, we do not talk of capital but of labor, and we place this labor 100 per cent in this service."

Well could Hitler emphasize these words. Were it not for the fact that Nazi military power had enabled them to "place the whole continent in the service" of the war, it would have been impossible to carry on even this long. Without the billions of man-hours of labor time obtained at the point of a gun from unwilling workers of thousands of factories, mines and railways in occupied territories, the German war machine would have long since been forced to stall.

The problem for the Allies, aside from the directly military one, is therefore, how to reduce the number of such man-hours available to the Nazis; how to encourage strikes, sabotage and guerrilla warfare, how to destroy factories, transport and mines, or at least their usefulness to the enemy, in a belated effort to apply the policy of the scorched earth.

This is not a new problem, of course, and the R.A.F. has lent itself assiduously to its solution since the first days following Dunkirk. Every raid contributes to the carrying out of the scorched earth policy. But it is evident that thousands of individual actions by workers in industry engaged in war production for the Nazis can accomplish at least as much, if not more than whole squadrons of Allied planes.

These individual actions are increasing in numbers, are transforming themselves into mass actions, in which thousands are involved simultaneously. Fortunately for opponents of Naziism, the Germans, in integrating plants of occupied lands into their war machine, also had to employ the workers of these plants to whom Hitler's name is anathema. Without labor, Europe's factories are useless to the Nazis. The very reliance of Germany upon industrial production based upon unwilling labor is her Achilles Heel, a basic weakness of which her masters can not and will not rid themselves, try as they might. It is almost needless to add that this very weakness is the one which the Allies can utilize as a lever with which to shake the whole Nazi regime.

Heavy, Effective Blows

This is what we must keep in mind as we read of strikes in Brno, Prague, Warsaw or Paris or when we hear of guerrilla warfare in bauxite-producing regions of Yugoslavia, or when witnesses tell of burning wheat stacks in Belgium and the Netherlands and of Polish women slaughtering their pigs so as not to let them fall into German hands. Each of these actions is a heavy, effective blow against Nazi war production and supply. A slow-down or strike at the Skoda plant which reduces to five the scheduled production of 25 anti-aircraft guns for the Wehrmacht, is equal in usefulness to, is superior in fact to, the destruction of the same 20 guns at the front.

While individual action of this kind is helpful, collective action is far better. This collective action is being organized in almost every instance by the trade unions, which invariably take a leading part in anti-Nazi activities. Before the war, most of the industrial workers in Europe belonged to trade unions. These trade unions continue to function despite beastly persecution and abject terror. The European trade union movements excluding the neutrals, and Germany and Italy as well as the Soviet Union, had in 1939 10,800,000 members. France alone had 4,000,000, Czechoslovakia 2,600,000, Poland 1,200,000, the Netherlands 700,000 and Belgium 1,000,000.

There is no doubt that trade unions, even when functioning in deep illegality, are by their very make-up highly suited to anti-Nazi struggle. In the first place, trade unionists need no special places of assembly, and can meet and make their plans right at the factory. Working together in relatively large numbers, trade unionists are less subject to fear and intimidation than isolated individuals. The irony of this is that it is the Nazi occupation authorities themselves who drive workers to the factories. But once in the plant, even the most rigid police control fails to a great extent, for in the course of a working day workers find dozens of opportunities to meet each other at the work bench, at lunch, at the conveyor, in the washroom and even at the time clock.

Minimum Leadership

The workers of occupied countries have amply demonstrated that they are far from being ignorant of the use made of their factories by the Nazis. With a minimum amount of leadership and instruction they find it increasingly possible to slow down machinery, cause breakages, spoil production. When common action is decided upon, such as a strike, demonstration or a slow-down, the Nazis and their local stooges find it very difficult to isolate the ring leaders. Often to prevent further trouble, they find it advisable to close whole plants, which, of course, plays into the hands of Axis enemies since it curtails production.

The problem of reducing production in occupied countries is now becoming almost as important as that of increasing our own production. There is no need for self-delusion. Productive capacity garnered by the Germans in occupied Europe is so great, in many cases surpassing that of Germany itself, that determined action is mandatory to reduce it.

Reliable statistics concerning present European production levels are not obtainable. It is believed that everywhere they are less than they were at their 1939 peak. Nevertheless, figures furnished for the years 1938 and 1939 by the League of Nations Statistical Yearbook, suffice to paint a very serious picture.

Incidentally, just what production of war materials in occupied countries means to the Nazis is illustrated in the following story told by Dunkirk veterans. British anti-tank guns, they say, could well handle most of the German tanks, but what stumped them were the superior Czech tanks, which had been handed over to the Nazis following the Munich settlement. It is believed that Germany had no plants exceeding, and in some weapons, equalling the quality of production of the Skoda and Brno works in Czechoslovakia and the Schneider Creuzot works in France. But these are isolated examples. Let us turn to statistics which offer a more comprehensive picture.

One of the most urgent problems to confront the Germans after the beginning of the war was that of obtaining sufficient labor power. Germany's manpower was well consumed by the armed forces and industrial production. *New adventures needed new workers.* Following the occupation of Austria, Memel and the Sudeten districts of Czechoslovakia, Germany had a total population of 79,577,000. But the countries occupied by the Nazis during the past two years, excluding territories seized from Russia, have a population of 122,135,000. These millions interest the Nazis only as a supply of labor power.

In 1938 Germany had 4,476,000 industrial workers to service military industrial production. Today in the occupied countries she is impressing into her service perhaps as many as 5,889,000 industrial workers. In addition Germany's allies and partners Italy, Finland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary with a total population of 79,619,000 had 2,599,835 industrial workers in 1938 and have more today.

Four Countries Alone

In four countries alone, France, the Netherlands, Poland and Yugoslavia, the Nazis obtained "use" of 1,038,000 metal workers, 920,000 textile workers, 230,000 chemical industry workers and 200,000 miners.

A study of European food production demonstrates that without robbing the people of conquered countries Germany would face a serious food shortage. In 1938 the Reich produced 3,676,000 tons of meats, 2,843,237 tons of wheat and 28,429,842 tons of potatoes. During the same year the countries since occupied produced slightly more meat 3,762,000 tons, three times as much wheat more than 10,000,000 tons, and 36,187,196 tons of potatoes. At the same time other Axis countries produced about 10,000,000 tons of wheat and 3,500,000 tons of potatoes. Without exception, all of these countries need their food products for themselves, but it has been made clear by no less an authority than the Nazi High Command that when demands of the Nazi army and the people of the conquered countries clash, the latter will have to go without. Even Italy is on much stricter rations than Germany. But agricultural production is in the long run dependent on peasants who do not seem to show even the slightest amount of love for Hitler.

In respect to mineral production, the situation is even more marked. In 1938 Germany produced 186,179,000 tons of coal; the countries now occupied, 141,941,000 tons. During the same year the Reich produced 4,000,000 tons of iron ore; the occupied countries 14,029,000 tons! 1938 German steel production was 23,208,000 tons; that of the countries now occupied, 13,805,000 tons. At that time Germany produced 92,100 tons of bauxite and 185,500 tons of aluminium, the now conquered countries 1,278,900 tons of bauxite and 82,000 tons of aluminium. In addition other Axis countries produced 2,455,000 tons of coal, 719,000 tons of iron ore, 3,309,000 tons of steel, 913,000 tons of bauxite and 29,200 tons of aluminium, all of which is now at Germany's disposal.

Germany and Austria together produced 16,250,000 tons of cement in 1938; countries later to be occupied, 10,602,000 tons. The former produced 2,927,000 tons of wood pulp, essential for the manufacture of high explosives; the occupied countries produced 1,894,000 tons. The Reich produced 757,000 tons of oil; the occupied lands 611,000 tons. Axis partners-to-be produced 6,208,000 tons of cement, 2,357,000 tons of wood pulp and 6,561,000 tons of oil, of which Rumania supplied 6,239,000 tons.

In 1937 Germany and Austria manufactured 333,000 motor vehicles; the countries that were later occupied, 272,000.

Germany's 1937 electric power output was 76,554,000,000 kilowatts. Her present partners and conquered lands then generated 62,252,000,000 kwts.

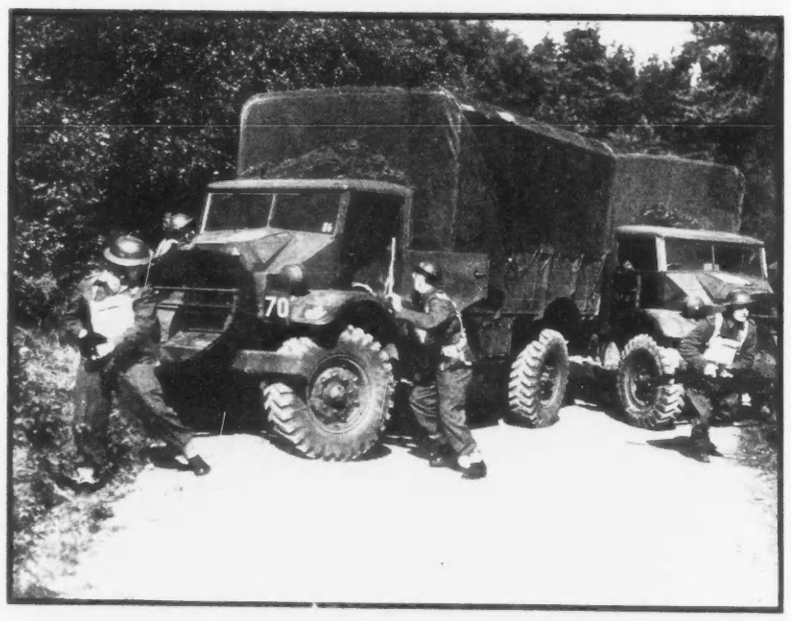
Finally in 1938, Germany only had 1,176,000 tons of shipping, while the countries she has since occupied had 6,540,000 tons. In this case, however, most of this fell to the Allies, although the Nazis did succeed in obtaining in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 tons, much of which was subsequently destroyed by the Allies.

Studying these facts, it is easy to understand why Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and the Russians place so much emphasis upon production.

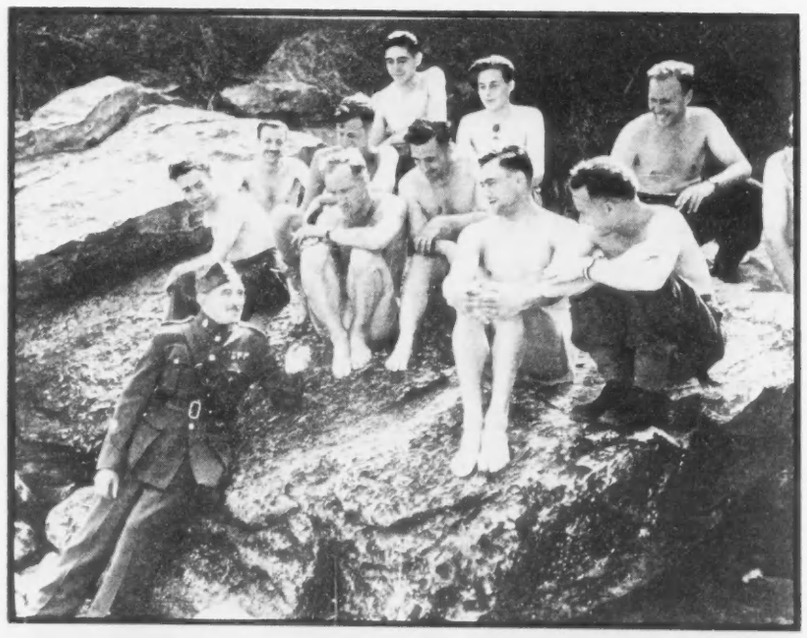
A great thorn in the side of the German military machine is the Russian irregular force, or guerrillas, who harass scouting parties, cut down stragglers, blow up communications, snipe in streets and from houses of towns from which the regular army has withdrawn. The Germans execute any who are captured. Above: guerrillas in action: a man and woman do their bit to stem the German drive. Below: Russian irregulars in rifle study class learn the mechanism of an Army rifle.

These are Belgians, training near Joliette, Quebec, to renew the fight against Hitler. The Corporal at the left is Oxford-educated Count Elie de Borchgraeve, who fought in Belgium and made his escape after that country's fall through southern France and Spain to Portugal where he took a steerage passage to South America. In Brazil he opened a golf school and was soon private instructor to President Vargas. Says the Count: "It was really growing into something big when the call went out for Belgian nationals in Brazil to join up—and, well, here I am."

Canadian fighting men stationed in England are chafing under the inaction. Canadian troops hear with envy of the exploits of the Anzacs and complain that the only action they have seen in this war was the recent raid on Norway's Spitsbergen Islands. But Canada's airmen are taking full share in the pasting which the R.A.F. is giving Germany. The first Canadian bomber squadron in England is led by a Wing Commander D.F.C. from Saskatchewan. Here the crew of a Canadian-manned Wellington bomber talks to an intelligence officer after a raid over France.



A unit of the Second Canadian Division Army Service Corps receives special training in tactics to defend the supplies which they are delivering. Here, with a hypothetical enemy in sight, they have blocked the road and are taking up defensive positions. Early this week, with reports from Helsinki via Stockholm to the effect that a British Expeditionary Force had arrived at Archangel, Russia, observers believed that part of the force might be composed of Canadian troops. A military spokesman at Ottawa refused to confirm or deny the presence of Canadians.



These men are among the "happiest" of Canadian malcontents in England. They are soldiers who have been ill or have met with accidents. Now, the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps has established a Convalescent Home in the west of England where ailing Canadian soldiers complete their recovery. Here, in the sea air, they undergo a rigid course of physical training, route marches and military drill until they are fit. In this picture Regimental Sergeant-Major Jackson of Montreal cracks jokes with Canadian soldiers sunbathing on the rocks at the seashore.

Hygeialogy—Approach to Health

BY THELMA CRAIG

It is possible for a person to be healthy — that is, not ill — without being as healthy as is possible to one of his constitution.

Dr. Ryerson of Toronto University has set on foot a movement the aim of which is to educate the public so that everyone will be, not merely healthy, but as healthy as possible.

This is a new notion in medicine, which is not usually concerned with patients who are, apparently, well.

THE development of healthy human beings is surely as important as the production of radio sets of good steel or of motors that operate efficiently. It is surely just as essential as the production of larger and more luscious peaches or the evolvement of bigger and better contoured tomatoes or thriftier and hardier wheat.

Scientific study has been made into the methods by which the standards of quality, growth and production of crops, plants and fruits may be improved, and these efforts have been more than justified by the results. Every progressive dairyman is a biological engineer in the sense that he applies nutritional science to the feeding of his stock, even though it rarely occurs to him to do the same thing with respect to his children.

The state of being healthy has been recognized to be a positive thing in domestic animals and crops. It is not enough that they should be considered free from disease; it is essential that they should be abundantly healthful and fruitful.

But among human beings health has been thought of largely as freedom from disease the fact of not being ill. Practically the whole concern of medical men has been with fighting the battle against disease; sometimes through attempting to effect a cure, sometimes by trying to prevent or eradicate a particular disease.

Degrees of Health

Now it is beginning to be realized that healthiness in human beings is not merely the state of not being ill, but that there are degrees of being well. Paediatricians have led the way and nutritionists are helping along. Paediatricians have made such scientific study of healthy, normal babies that a very considerable proportion of their practice now consists of well babies. Might not the same methods of scientific study be employed to bring about and maintain higher standards of healthiness in persons of all ages?

Conversion of the public health service from the mainly preventive service it now is, to a positive one, deliberately taking the initiative to improve well-being, was urged by Biologist Julian Huxley in "A Plan for Britain," published by the National Economic and Planning Commission early this year. "Any modern health policy ought to be built on certain principles," Julian Huxley says. "First, health isn't merely negative, the fact of not being ill; it is also positive, concerned with being well. Ill health is a drag on life, a burden on the community. Positive health is an active driving force, helping health along. There are two aspects of positive health. One consists of positive well-being feeling glad to be alive, overflowing with energy; the other consists of maximum development children reaching the greatest height, weight, strength and energy their inherited constitution allows. Besides, health isn't only physical, it is also mental. We want to cure mental disease and we want to prevent it from arising, but we also want people to have strong, vigorous minds that enjoy mental activity, just as a healthy body enjoys physical exercise. And we also want children to be able to grow up to their full mental stature, just as we want them not to have stunted or feeble bodies."

Positive Health

This conception of health as a positive thing is held most ardently by Dr. E. Stanley Ryerson, assistant Dean and Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto and immediate past president of the Medical Council of Canada. It was out of this conviction that the course in physical and health education at the University of Toronto was born and shaped. Three or four years ago Dr. Ryerson was asked by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford University, California, "Exactly what is health?" Unable to give a satisfactory explanation he began to search for some basic conception of what health really is. His trend of thought and successive studies led him to the belief that health is a positive state, that there are various degrees of health in the so-called well person, and that these degrees can be measured and assessed in each individual.

It was on the basic ideas of health assessment and health promotion that Dr. Ryerson recommended the establishment of the course in physical and health education leading to the degree of Bachelor of Physical and Health Education. He planned to send out from the University halls teachers and directors of physical education with a sound scientific knowledge of health, inspired with the idea of promoting healthiness among the people.

It is significant that in the second and third years of the three-year course, the student spends two-thirds of his time on health education and one-third on physical education. The course in health education is designed (1) to provide the student, through studies in functional anatomy and applied physiology, with a thorough scientific knowledge of the structures and functions of the living human being and of the relation of the quality of his structure and the efficiency of his functions to health; (2) to give the student, through studies in health assessment, an understanding of the manifestations of health and of the methods of investigating them for the purpose of assessing the degree of health present in a person; (3) to teach the student, through studies in health promotion, the methods of maintaining and promoting the health of the different parts of the body and of the individual as a whole, by physical activity, by the application of nutritional science and by mental hygiene; and (4) to inform the student through studies in hygiene and preventive medicine of the various means of preserving health by preventing disease, sickness or accident from taking place.

Understanding Health

Says Dr. Ryerson, director of the new course, the first of its kind, quoting Dr. A. J. Carlson, professor of physiology, University of Chicago: "Health education is more than the establishment of so-called health habits like love for the toothbrush and washing behind the ears. It is more than fear and hatred for gin and whiskey. Education is more than habit-formation, more than cerebral canalization to the centres of love and hate. Education means understanding. Health education means understanding the living body, the living machinery of man, the known causes of disease or ill health, and the known ways of keeping fit. The positiveness of disease is universally recognized, but the positiveness of health is not adequately appreciated. Scientific investigation of the sick person and of disease has resulted in striking advances in their treatment and prevention. There is every reason to believe that investigation of the well person and research in health would result in similar advances in promotion and maintenance of a more abundant health in the well person."

Physical and health education very naturally go together. The value of physical activity in promoting health has a definite scientific explanation. Many people argue they see no reason why they should take any active exercise because they say their muscles are quite strong enough for them to do anything they want. They have the idea that exercise is only useful in strengthening their muscles. It unquestionably does so and not only muscle but bone and brain. Exercise increases the frequency with which the blood passes through the capillaries supplying the muscle fibre. When the blood speeds up through these capillaries during active exercise, the muscles are strengthened and the quality of the bone is definitely improved.

Similar effects are brought about in the structure and function of the brain through active exercise. The number of capillaries in the functioning part of the brain, the gray substance, is known to be but slightly less than the number in muscles, so the general speeding up of the blood circulation must pass through the brain capillaries and bring about an improvement in the quality of its cells so that they can function more efficiently.

Dr. Ryerson believes that nutritional science opens up a challenging perspective to the health professions in its possibilities of positive health building. The provision of a snack to eat in the middle of the morning and again in mid-afternoon, in addition to a short period of rest, has been found by many business and industrial organizations to pick up the worker and enable him or her to complete the day's work more efficiently.

New Profession—Hygeialogist

Diagnosis of the degree of health of a well person could be made just as efficiently as diagnosis of a diseased condition in a sick person is at present, Dr. Ryerson contends. Treatment, he maintains, can be just as rationally applied to promoting health in a well person as cure of disease to a sick person.

To embrace this new conception of health as a positive thing, he has coined the word, "Hygeialogy." Hygiene, sanitation, public health, physical education, health education each has acquired by use some specific meaning but no one of them includes them all.

"As 'hygeialogy', formed from two Greek derivatives, fulfils the demands of the language purist and accurately describes this broad conception of the knowledge of the health of living things, it is the one proposed for use," Dr. Ryerson explains. "The person devoting his life to this field would be called a 'hygeialogist'."

Alexander Ross Wilson, vice-president and director of Consolidated Press Ltd., publishers of Saturday Night and other leading Canadian periodicals, who died October 12 at his home in Toronto. Mr. Wilson was formerly president and managing director of Andrew Wilson & Co., Ltd., and a director of the Imperial Tobacco Company, Ltd., 1923-29.

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Campbell's CONDENSED TOMATO SOUP
LOOK FO HE RED-AND-WHITE LA
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Viacheslav Michaelovich Scriabin, better known as M. Molotoff, Russia's Vice-Premier and Commissar for Foreign Affairs, is no softy.

He stood by Stalin when the Dictator was fighting for power, has survived in the toughest political school in the world, where one mistake means death, and stands to-day as the Russian who estimated Hitler accurately and knew how to deal with him ruthlessly.

The "Mr. Moto" of the Soviet

BY NILS BERGEN

M. MOLOTOFF has been called the "Mr. Moto" of the Soviet, a comparison which, in the present state of affairs, he may not regard as a compliment. He has also been referred to as "the Man in the Iron Mask," because so many people have found him unfathomable. He has other and more ribald nick-names, for the Russians are humorists. Probably, M. Molotoff, if he knows these, is not amused by them, for the Russian Vice Premier and Commissar for Foreign Affairs is first and always a grim realist, who ignores superfluities. He has a peculiar flair for sizing up a grim situation and peering imperturbably at it in all its nakedness.

His keen eyes, beneath bushy eyebrows, made more inscrutable than ever by the pince-nez which he wears for working, see more than most people imagine. There is a coldly calculating brain working behind that high, broad forehead, and a wealth of determination in that strong jaw. He is not an impressive figure, being rather plump, slow in his movements, and showing signs of incipient baldness. But no one can be in his presence for long without realizing that here is a man who cannot be overlooked.

Like many of his contemporaries, Molotoff has used a pseudonym for years. His real name was one far too well known in Russia to be used with safety—in Tsarist days by one of revolutionary sympathies. Scriabin is a world-famous name, one which men are likely to remember. So young Viacheslav Michaelovich Scriabin took the name of Molotoff as less likely to attract attention. There are disadvantages to being the nephew of a great musician, and there were times when the young man regretted his uncle's genius. Fame has its drawbacks.

Young Scriabin had been educated at Petersburg Polytechnic and worked on the *Zvezda* and *Pravda*. Gradually, despite the fame, the name Molotoff became known. He learned what the inside of a prison was like, for he visited several, no trivial experience, and several exile. During the war he was in the Union of Zemstovs, the revolutionary local authorities, and the revolution of 1917 he led the Bolshevik party in Petrograd. Lenin's rise to power brought him to the fore and he became President of the Council of Public Economy of the Northern district, also President of the Government Executive Committee in Nijni Novgorod. After the war he became Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. He held countless offices and, in 1930, became President of the Council of People's Commissars, the Soviet equivalent of our Prime Minister. In 1939, in addition to this post, he was appointed as Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

Molotoff was Stalin's right hand man in the days when the latter had not risen to the height of his power. He retained that position, somewhat to the surprise of his acquaintances. It is said there are many who would be glad to see him fall from power and doubtless this fact is responsible for the rumors which have been spread about from time to time that Molotoff's days of power were numbered.

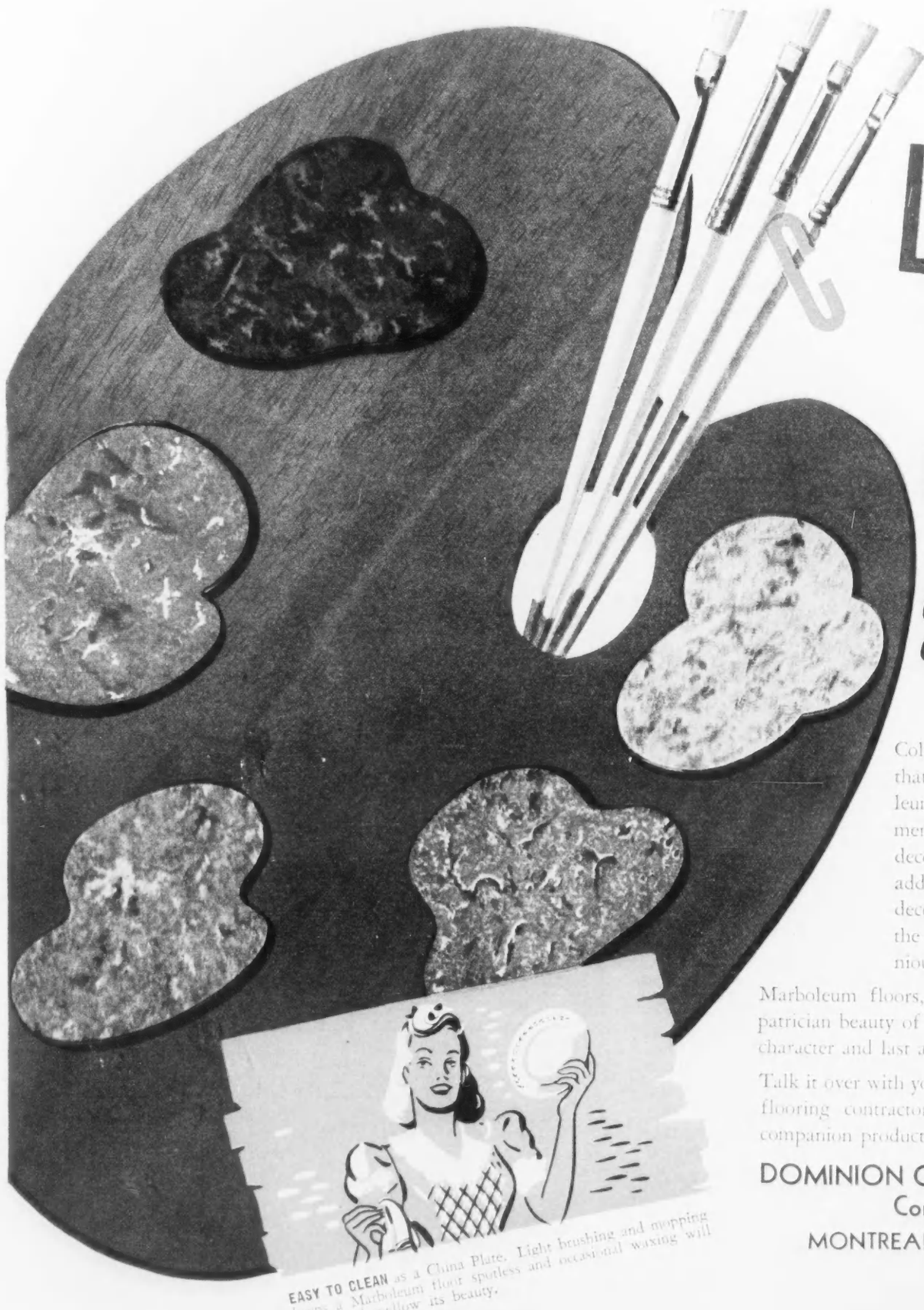
"Business as Usual"

When Molotoff's wife, the famous Polina Zhemchungina, was expelled from the position of Commissar of the Fishing Industries, in 1939, there were many who hinted that this act was really a hit at Molotoff. Much was made of the episode, and again rumor ran riot. But nothing happened. The Premier retained his position and it was a case of "business as usual."

Because of his attitude towards Germany, Molotoff has been called some hard names. He has been described as a hypocrite, a [illegible] and a sceptic. In simple truth he is a realist. With regards to the German non-aggression pact he appears to have had no illusions. He took it for what it was worth, a temporary truce. There is no doubt that Russia hoped to be able to stay out of the war, at least for a long time. There is equally no question as to the exact amount of faith she placed in German protestations. Hence, when in extending her frontiers Germany offered a friendly embrace, Russia was willing, but she wore a coat of chain-mail beneath festive garments while accepting the embrace.

Though, until the time of his recent visit to Germany, Molotoff never left his native Russia he had had his finger on the pulse of the world for several years. He met and talked with many famous ambassadors and diplomats from different countries and he knew them. It is pretty certain that he has assessed Germany's leaders at their true value. Molotoff is not a hopeful idealist or a wishful thinker.

Even if rumor had been right, and Molotoff's star on the wane, Stalin would have been ill-advised to depose such a man at the present time. It is true that Stalin has taken over the position of Chairman of the Soviet Council of People's Commissars and that Molotoff is now Vice-Chairman, but this was merely in accordance with the latter's repeated requests to be relieved of part of the burden he carried. He retained his position of People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, a position which he fills most ably.



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Intrigue in Montenegro

BY JACK ANDERS

Hitler has become a victim of trying to continue the outworn policy of the Great Powers in the Balkans, which was to dominate by intrigue.

He has created the puppet states of Croatia and of Montenegro, the latter under the Petrovich dynasty which ruled the country until the end of the First World War.

THE anti-Nazi uprisings in Yugoslavia have a significance much deeper than their mere occurrence. Hitler has created the puppet states of Croatia and of Montenegro, both parts of Yugoslavia until his invasion this year. By creating them he followed a line which has for over a hundred years been the line of least resistance in the Balkans: the playing on Balkan national animosities by all the European Great Powers.

Hitler has tried to make use of those animosities by creating the puppet states. That he has not succeeded, as the present uprisings show, suits us. But there we cannot allow the matter to rest after the war. For if we do not take action appropriate to stabilize the Balkans politically, those animosities will continue to threaten the peace of the world—as they are threatening Hitler now, and as they have threatened the peace of the world on many occasions during the last hundred years.

These animosities have been a fertile ground for inter-Balkan dynastic intrigues, and the playing upon those intrigues by the Great Powers has brought about events so sinister yet sometimes so operetta-like that one can hardly believe some of them happened in our generation. Montenegro is a case in point. The action of her dynasty in 1916 had perhaps much more than is usually realized to do with the Allied reverses in the Balkans during the last war which in their turn prolonged that war by probably two years.

The Berlin Congress of 1878, attended by Disraeli and Bismarck, recognized Montenegro, which had until then been under Turkish suzerainty, as an independent principality. In 1910, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his accession to the throne, Nicholas Petrovich proclaimed himself king.

Fully to appreciate the atmosphere of Balkan intrigue we must now briefly look at two other Serbian dynasties. (The Montenegrins are Serbs, and, like the Serbs proper, Greek-orthodox. Other Serbs are the Croats and Slovenes who are Roman Catholic.)

Conflicting Dynasties

The Serbian national hero is Karageorge who from 1804-1812 led an insurrection against the Turks and in the latter year obtained autonomy for his country. But in 1813 the Turks again subdued the Serbs and Karageorge fled to Russia. Milos Obrenovich, who had fought under Karageorge, continued the struggle and finally defeated the Turks. Overjoyed Karageorge returned from exile. Milos had him assassinated and made himself Prince in 1817.

In 1903 the last Obrenovich, Alexander II, was assassinated. He was a raving lunatic and irrevocably antagonized the people by marrying the notorious Draga Mashin, a discarded mistress of his father's. A clique of officers killed him and her and offered the throne to Peter Karageorgevich, a grandson of the hero's. The Obrenovich dynasty was extinct.

The policies of the two Serbian dynasties, as long as there were two, followed a seesaw pattern. When the Obrenovich were pro-Russian, the Karageorgevich were anti-Russian But the last of the Obrenovich turned away from Russia because they were tired of her tutelage, and leaned toward Austria-Hungary. Consequently Nicholas on the Montenegrin throne was pro-Russian.

For many years before 1914 the union of all Serbs was in the air. More than half of them lived under the Habsburg monarchy, and without that monarchy being defeated there was no chance of uniting the Serbs. The War brought the chance. When it broke out, Nicholas of Montenegro was deeply involved in intrigues with Austria; he and his three sons.

However, he declared war on Austria. For if Austria won there would be no possibility of a united Serb State. But if Austria lost and Montenegro had joined her or even stayed neutral, the Petrovich could never have gained the throne of the united Serbs. Of course, it would hardly have been possible for them to gain it in case of victory at the side of Serbia because they were known to be unreliable and Russia backed the Karageorgevich. Apparently the Petrovich hoped for a miracle.

At the beginning of the War Montenegrin troops occupied what they could of Austrian territory. They thought that, even if the Serbs joined them later on, they could keep what they had reached first. Their disregard of Allied strategy became so serious that it disrupted the Allied plan of campaign in the Balkans, and under pressure from Russia Montenegro had to accept a Serbian general as advisor to her army.

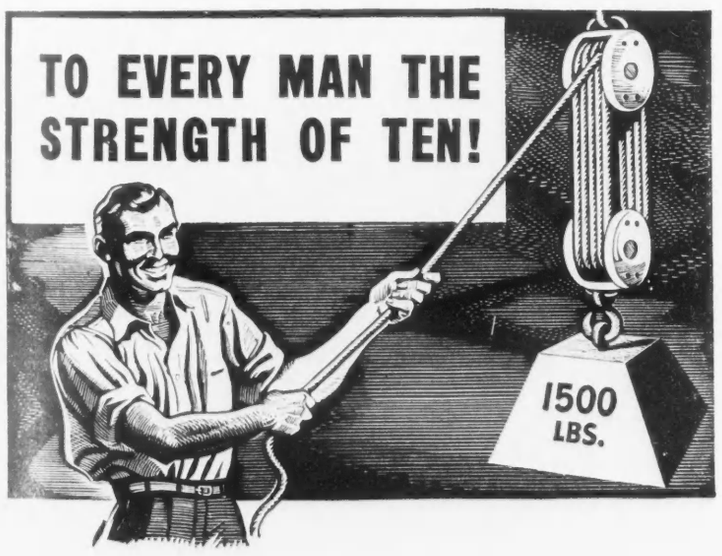
Petrovich Treachery

This was too much for Nicholas and his three sons. They resumed the connection with Vienna with which they were at war! They offered to lay down arms in order to ensure an Austrian Balkan victory, and in return demanded the unification of all Serbs outside the Habsburg Monarchy under the sceptre of the Petrovich. In January 1916 they abandoned the Lovcen without a shot being fired, thus giving the Austrians a chance to swoop south and capture the beaten Serbian army. But fortunately the last Serbian soldiers had a few days before been evacuated by British, French, and Italian warships and merchantmen.

Nicholas and his first and third sons fled to Italy. The second son, Mirko, went to Vienna and continued obscure but hopeless intrigues until he died before the end of the War. Mirko was the only one of Nicholas' sons who had a male issue. His eldest son is Prince Michael. I do not know if Michael is alive. He would be thirty-three now. If he is alive the Nazis must have found a flaw in him, or else they want to adhere to strict succession rules. For when Nicholas died in 1921, after the Montenegrin parliament had deposed the Petrovich in November 1918 and voted for union with Yugoslavia, Crown Prince Danilo was proclaimed king by the few remaining Montenegrin monarchists. A week later he abdicated in favor of the boy Michael.

But the recent German reports spoke of "King" Peter, and this would point to Nicholas' third son, a man who directly participated in the treachery of January 1916.

This story is typical of what happened, and may happen, when Balkan dynastic intrigues and Great Powers' intrigues work together.



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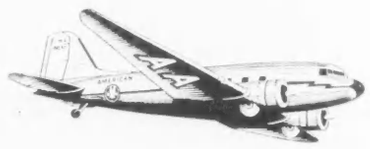

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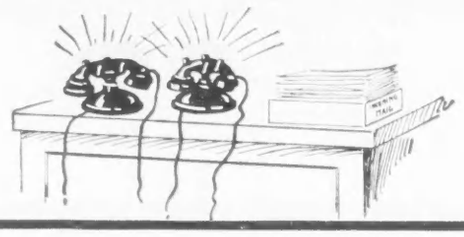

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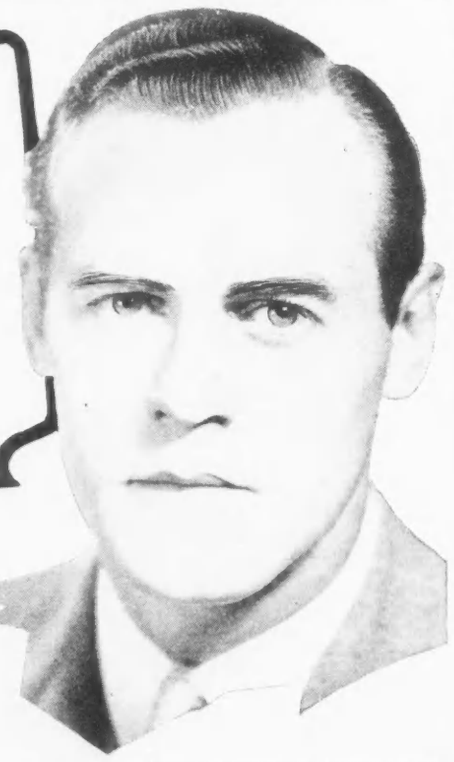

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(Signed) James Ansell, 97 Weald Sq., E.5.

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5-41

Silvikrin HELPS NORMAL GROWTH

THE HITLER WAR

Blowing Down Walls of Moscow

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

IN THE second week of Hitler's Russian venture I wrote that not the least of his objectives in this "greatest campaign in history" was to win the "greatest victory in history." "Whether it actually does so or not, Hitler will build up his victory over Russia to give the appearance of greatly strengthening his position, to encourage his own people and seek to discourage the British and Americans."

Last week these words came true, when the Nazis staged the "greatest propaganda offensive in history." A barrage of unqualified claims of as-yet-unrealized victory was laid down by Berlin simultaneously with the artillery barrage on the Central Front. These claims were in no sense "news". They were part of a closely co-ordinated offensive, intended to shake the confidence and morale of the British and Russians and directly aid in defeating Russia and securing a negotiated peace.

The theme which the German propagandists pounded out, with many variations, was that after this battle Russia would be *finished* as a military power, for all practical purposes. The campaign in the east would be *over*. Now the most evident feature of Hitler's campaign in Russia has been its inconclusive and indecisive nature. Nowhere has he quite succeeded in "annihilating" the Russian armies — to use the word beloved of his press department. He has suffered a number of failures, as in the Battle of Smolensk and the attempt to storm Leningrad. The whole affair has cost him enormously. And Russia is strewn with "unfinished business", from Murmansk to Leningrad, from Odessa to the Caucasus. It is to counteract this impression that Berlin has raised its loud cry that this battle will be "decisive" and will finish Russia as a military power "for decades to come."

Closely following up this theme is another which declares that "all hope of reconstituting a front in Russia is illusory. . . It is too late for Britain and America to help her." The Germans don't go so far as to anticipate openly a collapse of the Stalin regime and a Soviet request for an armistice. They seem to have read into the desperate Russian resistance to date and such acts as the blowing of the Dnieper dam the same determination to continue the struggle to the bitter end on which our program of aid is based.

To Discourage Us

What they want to do is discourage us from going ahead with this program. They want to discourage the British from going ahead with a diversion in Norway or Flanders, for fear of a flood of German armored divisions being released against them by the fall of Russia. And they want to discourage the Americans and ourselves from going ahead with a huge program for re-arming the Russian forces by next year. More than this: with the aid of the "America First" Committee, the belief will be fostered among Americans that "if Britain couldn't go onto the Continent against 25 or 30 German divisions, while Russia stood, what hope is there of her ever reconquering Europe now that Russia is knocked out of the war (for all practical purposes) and Germany can face her with 200 divisions?"

If such sentiment were to become widespread among Americans and lead to talk of a negotiated peace and pressure on Washington to arrange such a compromise (because otherwise "our boys" would have to go over and win Britain's war), that would be bound to have a very depressing effect on Russian morale and might undermine Russian resistance and break the Stalin regime. Thus was this great propaganda offensive, which certainly went "out on a limb" ahead of events, intended actually to aid the military operations, and prepare the ground for a peace offensive to follow the smashing of Timoshenko's Army and the occupation of Moscow.

The extreme reached by this propaganda was the assertion that the situation in Russia was now comparable to that in France on June 10, 1940, after the German armies had broken in behind the Maginot Line and begun their sweep towards the Swiss frontier. The Reichswehr, they said, had now effectively separated the Russian armies of the North, Centre and South. The Russian right wing was locked up in Leningrad, as the Allied right had been in the Maginot Line. The Russian left wing had been smashed, as the Allied left had been at Dunkirk. There only remained the Russian centre, against which they were now concentrating as they had against the French Army of the Loire.

Creating Impressions

Moscow would soon be occupied, as was Paris; and Russia deprived of the Donetz Basin armament factories, as France was of Schneider-Creusot. At the end of last week Berlin was talking of a hole 310 miles wide in the Russian front, through which its armies were driving; while at the beginning of this week they were advancing victoriously "all along a 750-mile front from Vyazma to the Black Sea."

Possibly the Germans do nourish secret hopes that Russia can, and will, be shaken so hard by this offensive, with its tremendous casualties, by the loss of the capital, her largest industrial centres and perhaps half of her population, that the whole state apparatus will be set tottering as was that of France. At any rate they are trying to spread the impression that this is happening, and getting ready for a quick follow-up should it come about. They are active in Japan once more, persuading the Japanese that a Russian collapse is near and Trans-Siberian communications will soon be re-established with the Reich. Couldn't the Nipponese help with just a little push of their own against the staggering giant? And in Turkey von Papen has begun showing the familiar terror film to Turkish audiences, in preparation for a renewed demand for a quick, free passage for a German expedition to the Caucasus when the moment arrives.

An Indian Cobra measuring 5 feet 4 inches menaced a group of British soldiers bathing at Tobruk, in Libya. The Sergeant in command of the company seized his rifle and killed the snake with the first shot. Here the Sergeant sharpshooter takes aim.

This appears to be Hitler's game. This is why all the talk of "the last Russian Army Group capable of co-ordinated action is now being annihilated", "not a single Russian division will be left at fighting strength", and "all hope of reconstituting a front in Russia is illusory." Actually, bad as the situation is, it does not seem as bad as that. The three Russian armies have been roughly handled, particularly Budenny's Army of the Ukraine. The part of Voroshiloff's forces, perhaps a third (or 15-20 divisions) which are backed up into Leningrad may never get out, and likewise the 10 divisions or so locked up in Odessa.

Russia's Manpower

Timoshenko will do well to get out of the present battle with half of his forces. In all the fighting to date the Russian casualties may easily have been twice the German. But it is not so long ago since Goering's *National Zeitung* was complaining that "Russian divisions seem to spring out of the ground." We accept

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as axiomatic Russia's "inexhaustible" supply of man-power (though the new levies cannot be expected to be the equal of the trained technical troops which have been lost in great numbers). Almost more important, therefore, is the emphasis laid in current reports on the fact that there is adequate equipment for these reserves and that columns of new tanks are rolling towards the battlefront.

These reports also emphasize—almost over-emphasize—the activity of the Red Air Force and its success in "killing" enemy tanks and keeping Moscow and its industrial suburbs free from air raids. We can only hope that the reports are true. For if the Red Air Force should become worn down and overwhelmed the picture would change very suddenly in Russia. It is unfortunate in this connection that almost half of the Russian aircraft industry is centred around Moscow. My information is that only five of Russia's nineteen plane factories lie behind the Urals. If the Moscow district were to be lost, it would mean that we would have to fly, or ship, to Russia, somehow, many more hundreds of planes each month, if the Red Air Force is to be kept up to strength.

Moscow May Be Held

There still seems some possibility, however, that Moscow may be held through this German offensive. As I write, the drive is in its 13th day. According to the laws which heretofore, at least, have governed blitzkriegs, it ought to have spent its most furious energy. Though still moving, it has been slowed down by stern Russian resistance, constantly stiffened by reinforcements sent forward from Moscow (and here the Russians have the advantage of inside lines of communication, with the best roads and railways in Russia directly behind their front). The Germans, too, have been throwing in reserves in an endeavor to keep the attack moving. They have achieved a big gain around the Russian left wing, but have not yet reached Tula, one of the most important engineering cities in Russia. They have caved in the Russian centre to very near Borodino, though their main army has not yet been able to follow the advanced panzer units that far. Now they appear to be getting a drive against the Russian right wing at Rzhev under way, as a third stage of the offensive, after the Russians have presumably despatched most of their reserves in other directions.

Thus the situation is still precarious. We can't be certain that Russian resistance will continue as bitter and constant as it has been elsewhere, and gradually halt the German drive. But the Germans are said in Moscow to have already thrown in all the reserves which they have available in Russia for this battle. The men who have already fought through 13 terrible days and 13 freezing nights must be flagging from weariness. And there is the inexorable supply problem, which has not been helped by occasional rain and slush. All in all, there appears to be a fair chance that this present drive can be held short of the capital.

There can be no doubt but that Moscow, origin of one-seventh of all Soviet industrial production, centre of her aircraft industry and hub of the Russian railroad system, would be a very heavy loss—and all this quite apart from the psychological and political effect, which is incalculable. It would also mean the loss of the logical distributing centre for the arms which we are pouring into Archangel, the best supply opening to Russia now left to us.

The Supply Route

I suggested in an earlier article that we would pile shipload after shipload of tanks, crated planes, and supplies of all kinds on to the docks at Archangel, as long as the powerful Soviet icebreakers can keep the port open, which may be for another month or six weeks. Then the railway to the south can clear these away during the winter. This railway is single-tracked for something over 400 miles, to Vologda junction, and double-tracked from there about 350 miles down to Moscow. An east and west line runs through Vologda from Leningrad to the Urals, so that if Moscow were lost Vologda would become the key to the Archangel supply route, and a prime German objective.

It cannot be stressed too often that far more supplies can be moved into Russia, with less shipping, by this northern route than by the Persian Gulf or the Trans-Siberian Railway. We have already shown our interest in trying to keep Murmansk open by sending an R.A.F. wing, apparently of two fighter squadrons, there, and warning the Finns to stay within their own borders, and hence away from the Murmansk Railway. They have defied this warning and cut the railway at Petrozavodsk, on Lake Onega, and are reported pushing northward up the tracks towards the White Sea. This would threaten the branch which the newest maps show running across from the Murmansk line to the Archangel line. The Murmansk Railway is also threatened at Kandalaksha, further north, and at Murmansk itself. So that, despite the attraction of being open all winter, it isn't a very promising long-term proposition—unless we were to put in an expeditionary force and consolidate it.

The current report is that we have chosen to go into Archangel instead. It would be natural enough for us to send in a force to guard the untold millions of dollars worth of munitions which must be piled up here, and secure the communications to the south, though that Stalin should invite Churchill to do this, after the experience of 1918-19, would be one of the most ironic developments of this war. Possibly—if there turns out to be anything to this story, which comes to us from Finland via Stockholm—we might take over as far south as Vologda. The Finnish report speaks of several divisions of British troops, but if we are operating from Archangel and have to send in all the necessary supplies to last through the winter, we could not support a very large force.

It took the average Canadian radio listener about ten seconds to figure, after hearing this rumor, that if allied troops were to be sent to such a climate Canadians would be first choice. Perhaps there will be definite news about this by the week-end. Or perhaps there is nothing to the whole affair. Powerful direct aid to the Russians is more likely to come in the south, in the Caucasus; while as indirect relief, a campaign in the Mediterranean to knock Italy out of the war is still the best bet.

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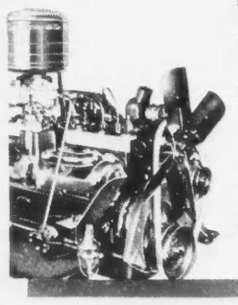

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Canada Escaped Weakness of U.S. Constitution

BY F. D. L. SMITH

The President of the United States experiences difficulties with Congress.

One reason is that his Cabinet ministers do not sit in either House.

How Canada came to have a more smoothly working Government machine is explained in this article.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is so admired throughout this Dominion for the courageous leadership which he has given his people that Canadians sympathize with him every time he runs into difficulties with Congress. The written Constitution of the United States is inelastic. The executive and legislative functions of government are divided and therefore often antagonistic. Neither the President nor any member of his Cabinet has a seat in either the Senate or the House of Representatives. Ministers have no opportunity such as is given under our British system of placing Government policies before the legislature, of engaging in persuasive debate or in steering Government measures to adoption.

We should not however take too much credit to ourselves here in Canada. It is due to no action of our own that we have escaped that embarrassment that our legislative machinery operates more smoothly. We might indeed have had a similar constitution to that of the United States, but for a series of events which occurred in Great Britain more than two and a quarter centuries ago. The British Constitution, as we know it, was still being evolved and had not yet taken on its present workable form.

The Act of Settlement, passed in the reign of William and Mary, had provided for a successor to the throne after the deaths of the reigning sovereigns and of the Princess Anne, afterwards Queen Anne. The Regency Act, which was adopted in the winter of 1705-6, provided means for bringing the Act of Settlement into effect should the Heir Apparent be abroad when the throne became vacant. The Privy Council, instead of being dissolved by the demise of the Crown, was to continue in action and at once proclaim the succeeding sovereign. There was to be a regency of Lord Justices pending the arrival of the new King or Queen from abroad. It was provided that Parliament was to continue in existence, to meet at once and to sit for six months. The purpose of all these provisions of the new enactment was to leave the Stuart pretender little chance of ascending the throne through confusion or paralysis of government.

No "Place" Men

Another thing followed. The Act of Settlement had stipulated that no person holding an office or place of profit under the King, or receiving a pension from the Crown, should be capable of serving as a member of the House of Commons. The purpose of those who adopted that measure was avowedly to shut out Royal servants, that is to say, Ministers of the Crown, or Cabinet Ministers from the lower chamber of the legislature. It was argued that "place" men, as Ministers were then called, fell too much under the influence of the sovereign to have any part in parliamentary debates.

Only gradually did the idea spread that the House of Commons was in future to be not as theretofore the focus of Opposition against "place" men. Only gradually was the way thus opened for the King's advisers, that is to say Cabinet Ministers, to sit in parliament and in fact to lead parliament and direct the debates and legislation.

When this issue was discussed in the House of Lords of the day, that body informed the Commons that "to enact that all persons employed and trusted by the Crown shall, for that reason alone, be incapable of being trusted by the people, is in effect to declare that the interests of the Crown and of the people must always be contrary to each other; which is a notion no good Englishman ought to entertain."

This development contributed mightily to the flexibility and efficiency of our British system of Government in all self-governing parts of the Empire. In the ensuing centuries experience has demonstrated that the more closely the executive and legislative functions of government are identified the better for government, for the country, and for the cause of freedom. Thus it was that the United Kingdom, including Canada and the other Dominions, avoided the separation of the two branches of government, which in the United States Constitution has handicapped the relationships of President and Congress.

George Macaulay Trevelyan and other historians have had much to say on the subject of this historic development, which took place while Winston Churchill's ancestor, the great Duke of Marlborough, was checking the autocratic power of Louis XIV on the Continent. American writers have discussed it and the American Bar Association has at times debated the British cabinet system, the British budget system and the British system of appointing all judges, as well as United States Supreme Court Judges, instead of having them elected at the polls. But the Constitution is not easily amended.

Martin Borman, whom Hitler has appointed as successor to Rudolph Hess.

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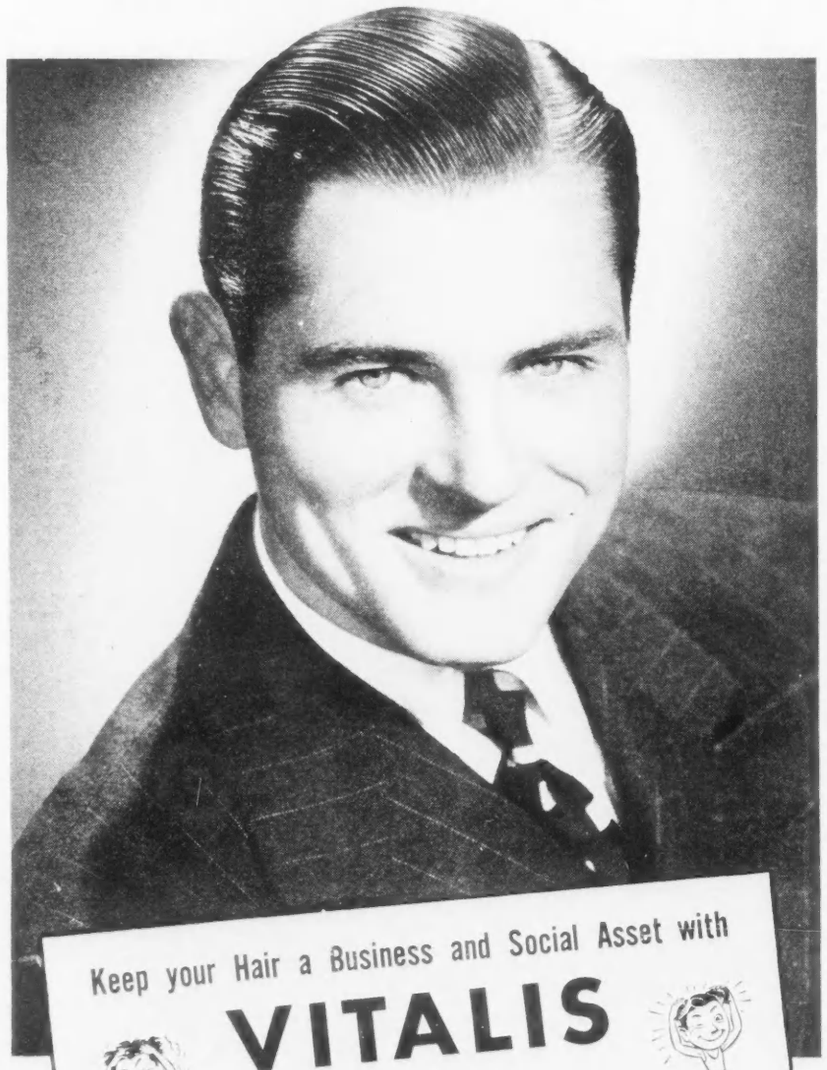

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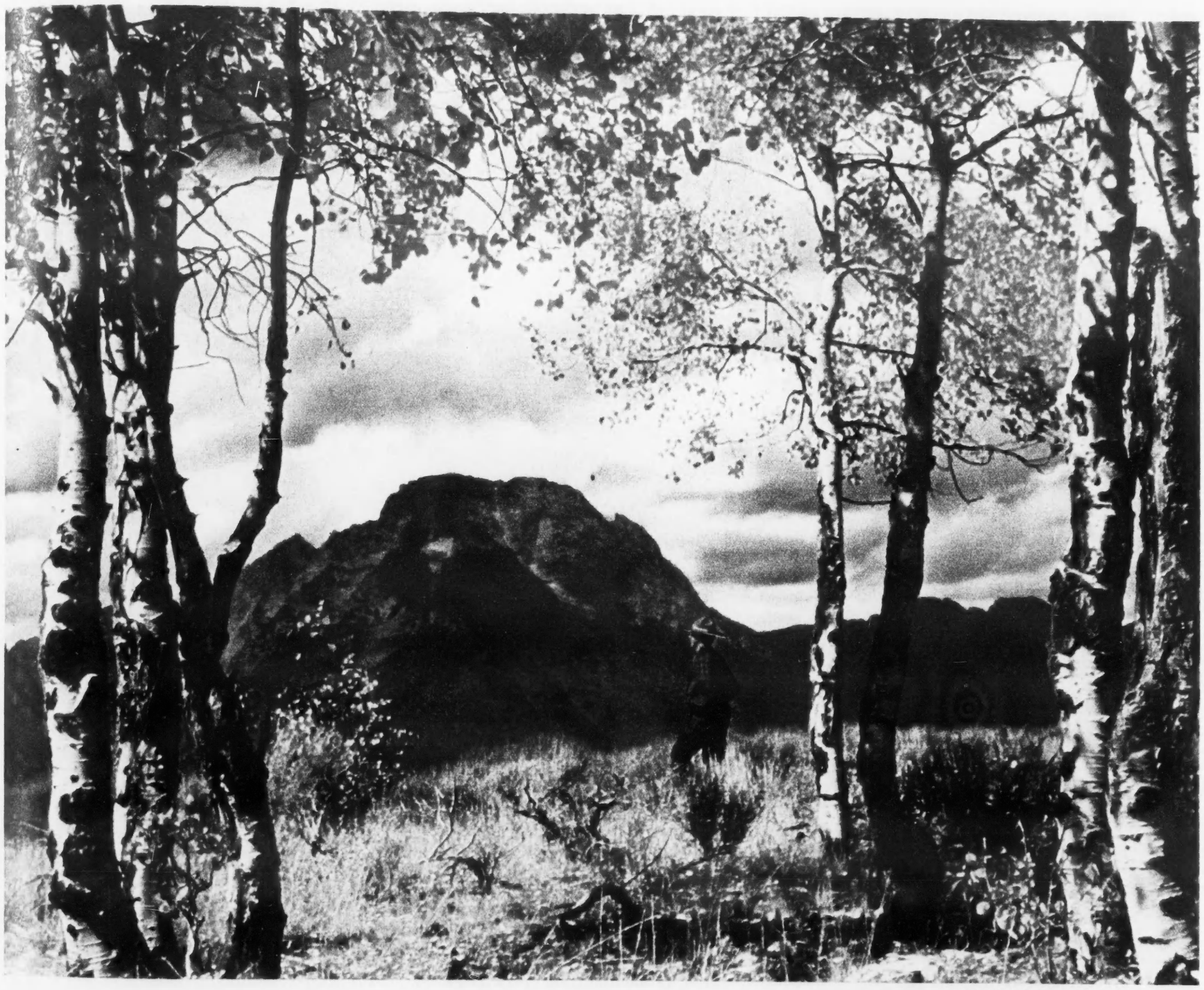

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Conservative Leadership Material: Sidney Smith

BY DANA PORTER

The career of Sidney Smith reflects the triumph of intellectual power combined with outstanding adeptness in the "handling of people".

His brilliant success as President of the University of Manitoba suggested qualities of political leadership and linked his name with the leadership of the Conservative Party.

His experience has given an understanding of the minds of young men and women.

THREE years ago someone whispered the name of Sidney Earle Smith, the President and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Manitoba.

The source of the whisper being of a high conservative political flavor, the name rapidly became identified with the leadership of the Conservative Party. In quick time President Smith received invitation to speak at certain Canadian Clubs in large centres in the East. Capacity audiences flowed into the hotel corridors and luncheon rooms. They went away impressed with a personality of no ordinary poise, a sanity of outlook, and first rate intellectual power.

Sidney Smith did not submit himself to the Convention of 1938. After the Conservative defeat of 1940 the whispers gained some currency again. A recent editorial of the London Free Press mentioned him prominently as one of three who are still widely talked of as possible candidates for the leadership.

The unusual and significant feature of the recurrence of this name for this office is that Sidney Smith has in the past chosen to describe himself as an independent in politics. He has never taken any active part in party organizations. He appears to have none of the earmarks which are generally considered to render a man acceptable to a political machine. It is one of the most encouraging signs for the future of the Conservative party that this name should somehow be singled out, that such value should be placed upon this sort of ability, and that for three years the name still emerges as a definite possibility.

Sidney Smith is forty-four years of age. He was born in Port Hood, Nova Scotia. In Nova Scotia he received his education at the Port Hood Academy, King's College, and Dalhousie University. He pursued post graduate studies in Law at Harvard University, where he received an LL.B Degree. The war interrupted his legal studies, so that he was not called to the Bar of Nova Scotia until 1921. During the war he fought with the 9th Canadian Siege Battery from 1916-1918, and then with the Royal Flying Corps.

In 1926 he married Harriet Rank, a close relative of the late Sir Robert Borden. They have two daughters.

After his call to the bar he chose to follow the academic branch of the profession, rather than to engage in law practice. For four years he lectured at Dalhousie Law School, followed by four years at Osgoode Hall Law School in Toronto.

Those who listened to him lecture on the tortuous subjects of "Trusts" and "Wills" and "Mortgages" absorbed a much deeper understanding of the first principles which underlie these subjects than they fully appreciated at the time. The teaching of Sidney Smith was such that its impact grew in the reflection of later years. His method was by no means universally popular amongst students whose chief desire was to pass examinations with the maximum economy of mental effort. But no man no matter how apathetic, can entirely escape from the stimulating effect of repeated disturbing contact with original and resilient intellectual power. In the year 1929, when he was only thirty-two years of age, he was appointed Dean of his Alma Mater, the Dalhousie Law School, a position which he held until 1934.

This success in the special academic sphere of legal education gave Sidney Smith thirteen years of mental gymnastics which perfected the training of a first class mind. His appointment to the Presidency of the University of Manitoba in 1934 provided a new and broader sphere for the development of latent talents. The application of his principled thinking to the more complex human problems of a great University lifted him into a place of public prominence. When he undertook this new responsibility the University of Manitoba was at the parting of the ways. Nothing short of new life and vision could restore it to a course of progress and overcome certain disastrous financial difficulties which were the outcome of a recent spectacular financial scandal.

Inspires Confidence

Sidney Smith undertook this arduous task with energy and resolve. He rapidly gained the confidence of the staff. His perseverance and enthusiasm convinced the leading public men in Winnipeg. His natural reserve and sanity won the affection of an expanding circle of people in Manitoba. He speaks with no flourish of oratory, but with an insistent and vivid clarity. He betrays a sincerity that inspires confidence. He has revised the educational programme of the University to meet and anticipate the changing conditions of the times without countenancing any lowering of educational standards. Dr. Sherwood Fox, the President of the University of Western Canada, pays him this remarkable tribute:—"Sidney Smith is about the most adept handler of people that I know in Canada."

When the whispering began, and the whispering continued, to link Sidney Smith with the Conservative Party, there was real substance behind it. This former young lecturer in Trusts, Wills and Mortgages with a fondness for fundamental principles, had suddenly emerged into a situation where he was able to accomplish an achievement in statesmanship in miniature.

Whereas the University of Manitoba revealed in Sidney Smith this rare genius of "handling people", threw some limelight upon his conspicuous intellectual power and the whole course of his life's activity subjected him to the closest contact with young men of all classes and conditions. That his interest has been limited to any academic study of young men's minds, is not from a continuous association with the Y.M.C.A. He became a student of the National Council of the organization in 1939.

Political Significance

The political significance of this fact cannot be overlooked. No party can hope to gain general confidence without a sure understanding of the special mental bent, the aspirations and the new perspective of the new blood that annually augments the franchise. When these new men and new women go to exercise the vote, they do so without illusions. No outworn party clichés, or empty promises will capture their imagination. In the background of their minds there is the picture of a world in the melting pot, and it is the only world that they have ever known. They, too, are seeking political leadership, but nothing short of leadership of the highest calibre.

There is a widely held reserve towards any proposal to place an academic man in high places of responsibility in "practical" affairs. For academic men frequently become identified with certain doctrinaire theories. By the nature of their training they have limited experience in executive functions, and from the seclusion of their lives have little contact with the rough and tumble of the outside world. But the name of Sidney Smith has not sprung into political prominence by reason of any theory or of any purely academic distinction. It is primarily the result of a brilliant constructive "practical" achievement, broadly conceived and skilfully done. The qualities of leadership do not grow exclusively in any stereotyped channels. They may grow in any soil where creative enterprise may flourish, and where tact and persuasion may bear fruit.

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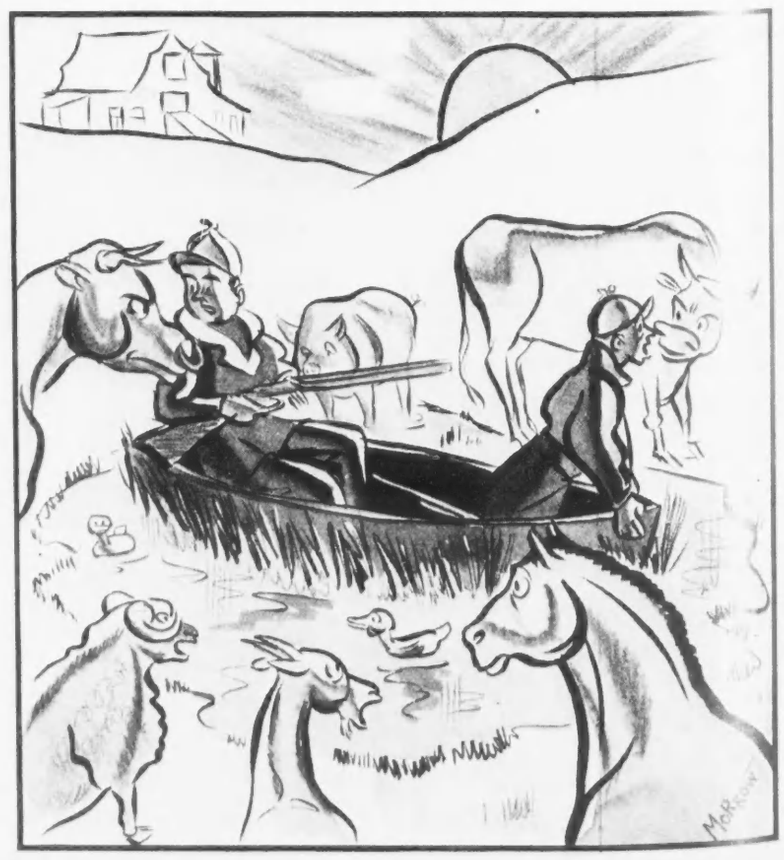

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WORLD OF SPORT

For the Love of the Game

BY KIMBALL McILROY

THE announcement by Mr. James McCaffrey, who takes care of such details as players' solvency and well-being for the Ottawa football club and is as well president of the newly-formed Eastern Rugby Football Union, to the effect that Bob Porter could not perform in his league because he had once taken money for playing professional baseball, opened the rugby season in the east in the style to which it has long been accustomed.

Mr. Porter was not barred on the grounds of having accepted remuneration under false pretenses. Nor was he barred because his demands were such as, if accepted, to lower the standard of living of the other players. This last was definitely not so. Mr. Porter on the contrary ruined his own case to a great extent by failing until the last possible moment to sign with Balmy Beach, hoping in the interim to receive a better offer from Argos. Mr. Porter was (until recently) barred solely because he was not an AMATEUR.

The argument did not hinge on the question of whether Mr. Porter was ever a professional ball player. Nor did it hinge even on the question of whether the Toronto Maple Leafs, for whom Mr. Porter once played, were ever a professional ball club. These were accepted as facts and consequently the whole argument came down to the question of whether or not a one-time professional was to be allowed to raise his helmeted head in the company of others into which the matter of crass commercialism has never entered.

IT MAY be interesting in view of the recent discussion to examine the amateur situation in general.

Amateur athletes are taken care of in any (or occasionally all) of three ways. At the bottom of the list come gifts. A gold watch, a pair of shoes, a nice new overcoat. Sometimes the price-tag is obligingly left on so that the goods may be redeemed at full value with a minimum of delay. This is the old-fashioned way; the modern ways are more forthright. For example, jobs. It is amazing what a variety of occupations the mere ability to throw a football or shoot a puck fits a man for. There is the classic example of the American state university football squad, many of whose members were employed as elevator operators at the State House. Every morning they would show up promptly at nine o'clock and dutifully, one man at a time, run the elevator to the top and down again. Once apiece. This was known as "working their way through college" and, with variations, is typical.

In cases where a manager objects to hypocrisy as a matter of principle, or where the particular athletic endeavor occupies most or all of a player's time, recourse is had to the simple expedient of cash payments, either in a lump sum for the season or as a weekly or monthly wage. Sometimes a job is technically involved, sometimes not. The involvement, if any, is almost always technical.

Since the athletic wage-scale is in direct ratio to the number of spectators that a given sport attracts, in Canada hockey players are the financial barons. Hockey players are well paid, to such an extent that it is increasingly difficult to persuade them to turn professional. Their salaries range from the meagre five dollars a game paid to obscure mercantile players to the lordly one thousand down and eighty-five a week reported on good authority to have been received by a pair of perambulating puck-chasing miners who moved east at the beginning of last season. Occasionally the method of remuneration is varied to include a percentage of the gate, although this is felt in more conservative circles to smack of professionalism.

IF Mr. McCaffrey is not eavesdropping, it can be hinted that rugby players come next in potential affluence. An exceptional running halfback, for example, may receive as high as fifteen hundred for the season and a bonus if the team makes the play-offs. He's worth every penny of it. A certain eastern Ontario team offered a soldier lineman star a good job this year at fifty dollars a week if he would throw in his services on the gridiron. Unfortunately the army didn't see it that way, but it gives you an idea. A few years ago members of a Montreal club went on strike for more prompt pay-checks and refused to play until they got them. These sample rates are for the east; in the west they come somewhat lower, on account of the smaller stadia.

Baseball, which used to be a good bet, has slipped in recent years. While in certain districts interest and income remain fairly high, members of a recent Ontario senior club, who were runners-up for the provincial championship, had to be content with a measly forty dollars *for the season.* These are starvation wages and should be investigated by the C.I.O. Softball players in the larger centres do somewhat better. They are usually on a so-much-per-game basis and they play frequently.

There are other sports and other wage-scales, but these three are the most popular.

THAT is the situation. A versatile athlete can make more during the year at his various games than he could by pushing a pen or swinging a pick, and have a lot more fun doing it. Furthermore, he does. And furthermore again, there is no good reason why he shouldn't. People are glad to pay to watch the amateur teams perform and there is no reason why the performers shouldn't receive a just percentage of the proceeds. It's a fine old custom and it works very smoothly except on the rare occasions when some conscientious reformer like Mr. McCaffrey suddenly decides, on behalf of the executive of the E.R.F.U. that his finer feelings have been outraged. He detects an odor of professionalism and his charges must be shielded from the possibility of contagion.

One shudders to think what might happen if Mr. McCaffrey should learn that some of his own athletes, the boys whom he has held up for the world to see as shining examples of athletic purity, have on occasion received ice cream cones or free tickets to the games in return for their services. In such a case one can well blush for Mr. McCaffrey and his associates.

One can blush for Mr. McCaffrey and his associates in *any* case.

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Pint Pot and Puncheon

THE WOUND AND THE BOW, by Edmund Wilson. Thos. Allen. $3.75.

AMERICAN FICTION 1920-1940, by Joseph Warren Beach. Macmillan. $2.75.

THE OLD saying that one cannot drink more than a pint from a pint pot may very fittingly be applied in the world of literary criticism. Some critics are pint pots, and however nappy the ale we drink from them, however subtly the taste of the pewter falls upon the tongue, it is but a pint at best, and we drink with an uneasy sensation that every swallow brings us nearer the bottom, and that a single unwise gulp may reveal untimely the shallowness of the vessel. But other critics are puncheons; we approach them with the happy assurance that we shall be drunk many times before the cask is empty. Here we have two volumes of criticism, one by a pint pot and one by a puncheon. Let us consider the puncheon first.

EDMUND WILSON has the reputation of being the best literary critic now writing in the United States. He is, indubitably, a puncheon. His criticism is based upon a wide experience of life and a wide culture. He has a daring and original mind and, more than most critics, he has brought the art of psychoanalysis to bear upon the problems of literature. *The Wound and the Bow* is an extremely important book, and one which the reader will not exhaust soon.

The title is curious and apt. It refers to the Sophoclean story of Philoctetes, possessor of the magical bow of Heracles, which never missed its mark. But Philoctetes also had a dreadful wound which stank so and made him so unbearable that he was banished to the island of Lemnos. But when affairs were critical at the siege of Troy the Greeks found that they needed Philoctetes, and that in order to have the benefit of his magic bow they must endure his repellent affliction. Mr. Wilson makes Philoctetes stand for the artists who also have magic powers and repulsive afflictions. If mankind wants the one it must be prepared to accept the other.

He makes good his fable in the two best essays in his book, those which deal with Dickens and Kipling. What their gifts were we all know; what their wounds were Mr. Wilson makes amply clear. Dickens in the blacking-factory, Kipling in the home of a tyrannical aunt—both were afflicted as no child should be and both carried the wounds all their lives. The study of Dickens is particularly illuminating; for the first time his preoccupation with crime and brutality and his concern with repulsive, shrewish women is satisfactorily explained. This is, in its way, the best study of Dickens that we have, based as it is on new facts and a new method of approach.

The other essays in *The Wound And The Bow*, though not so good as these two, are excellent. Mr. Wilson gives Hemingway a sound drubbing, tracing his decline from a writer of great potentialities to the present highly publicised figure whose inspiration arises chiefly from his *co-jones*. He provides an admirable elucidation of *Finnegans Wake*, a revaluation of Edith Wharton and an interesting note on Casanova. Altogether a proper puncheon full, with enough ideas in it to occupy one's idle moments all winter.

NOW let us look into the pint pot. There is no cheating; it is a full pint, and the beer is of an excellent brew. Professor Beach, in his consideration of American fiction, deals at length with Dos Passos, Hemingway, Faulkner, Wolfe, Caldwell, Farrell, Marquand and Steinbeck. He shows insight, tolerance and an understanding of the problems of his subjects in these studies, but there is an academic flavor about them all which is curiously flat and dull. They read like lectures, and as we peruse them we feel the heat of the classroom and smell the fusty exhalation of the unattentive undergraduates.

We feel also that Professor Beach's tolerance and interests are professional and shallow. He reveals in his writing a testy dislike for anything which savors of 'affectation' (which, like the unscholarly barbarism 'motivation', is a favorite word of his). He slates Marquand for this fault, and in interjections he shows dislike for Sinclair Lewis, Aldous Huxley (whom he dismisses as 'a foppish Plato') and a number of other writers whom he suspects of not being wholly serious in their attitude toward life. He dislikes detachment, and mistrusts cleverness of any sort. In fact, it seems that Professor Beach has suffered as so many of his profession have suffered, from a too prolonged contact with minds inferior to his own both in furnishing and in quality.

This is not to say that his book is no good. As far as it goes it is excellent, and in some of his essays he goes conspicuously farther than in others. The studies of Wolfe, Farrell and Steinbeck are admirable pieces of academic criticism. They inform and discuss, but they never provide any violent illumination of the subject. The article on Hemingway is the least successful piece in the book; the professor struggles in vain to justify that author's ways to man.

IN CRITICISM we need both pint pots and puncheons, and it is hard on the former that they appear so small when placed beside the latter. Probably pint pots make the best professors. To make a teacher of Mr. Wilson would be to hitch Pegasus to the plough, and no good can ever come of that. And, for queasy stomachs, the pint pot is a convenient measure; it sets a limit on the amount of assimilating which has to be done. But O, what a relief, now and again to happen upon a book by a puncheon!

For Theatre Lovers

LORD BROADWAY, by Dayton Stoddart. Longmans Green. $4.00.

FUNDAMENTALS OF PLAY DIRECTING, by Alexander Dean. Oxford. $5.00.

THERE has rarely been, in all the long history of journalism, a more fearless, upright, crusading paper than *Variety*, the trade journal of the vaudeville and entertainment business. Except for those to whom *Variety* is a combination of Bible, Who's Who and five-foot bookshelf, the paper founded by Sime Silverman in 1898 is known chiefly for its neologisms and for its magnificent handling of national and international crises. It was on a grim Wednesday, October 30, 1929 that Variety saluted its public with the cheery headline: "Wall St. Lays An Egg." Could the situation have been summed up more ably?

The paper was a reflection of the personality of its editor. Sime Silverman was one of those salty originals who crop up in great cities from time to time, there to make history. He was a champion of the underdog in the vaudeville world, and he was incorruptible. The tale of his struggle with E. F. Albee, the man who killed vaudeville, is now a matter of theatrical history. Albee threatened to ruin Sime, but he never managed it; Sime had too many friends. There is a quality about men like Sime Silverman which lies beyond the power of men of Albee's stamp.

Dayton Stoddart's life of Sime is remarkably well done. He writes in the racy style which Sime brought to such a high state of development in *Variety*, and he manages to present a considerable amount of detail without ever becoming dissy or confused. This is an admirable and suitable biography of a man who was great in his way, and it is highly recommended to all lovers of journalism and theatrical history.

PEOPLE who are interested in the Little Theatre Movement or in the art of the theatre generally will find *Fundamentals of Play Directing* a detailed and informative book. Alexander Dean was, until his recent death, Associate Professor of Play Directing at Yale. Obviously Professor Dean knew a great deal about his subject but it must be insisted, politely but firmly, that play directing was more of an art and less of a science than he supposed. He has a professorial passion for formulae, and drama has a way of going sour when it comes in contact with too many formulae. But his book should be of great value to amateur directors, for it neglects nothing and offers no advice which is not sound. It must be read again and again, and studied with patience if it is to be fully understood, but it is worth the trouble. Anyone who has a spark of feeling for the theatre will know what to heed in it and what to reject, firmly, as professorial pseudo-science. This book will not make great directors, but there are few directors who could not learn much from it.

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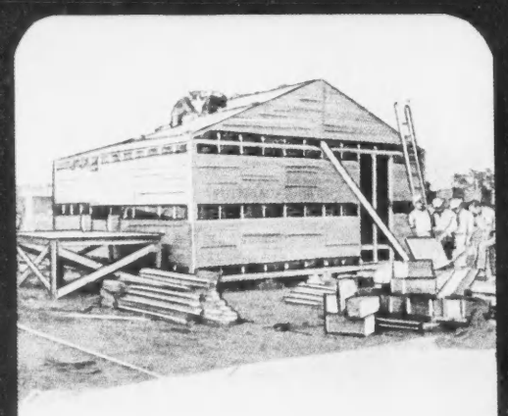

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Basic English and the Bible

THE NEW TESTAMENT IN BASIC ENGLISH, McClelland & Stewart. $1.00.

BASIC English is the invention of Mr. C. K. Ogden of the Orthological Institute; it is a simplified form of the language by the use of which it is possible to convey any thought expressible in English, using a vocabulary of only 850 words. Naturally these thoughts are not always couched in the most elegant or precise terms, but the system has several advantages; it makes ambiguities almost impossible and it cuts the cackle. To write in Basic English you must have something to say; 850 words give little scope for empty rhetoric.

The present volume is a translation of the Greek texts of the New Testament into Basic, presumably for use among peoples who have no acquaintance with any other literary language. People who are interested in Bible study, but who have no knowledge of Greek or Hebrew will find it interesting also, for it is a wonderfully clear, expressive, dignified text. Basic is not, as many people appear to think, a sort of pidgin English; it is simple but not infantile. A comparison of this Basic translation with that of the Authorized Version soon reveals its particular virtues; it lacks the grandeur, the suppleness and the seventeenth century thunder of the familiar Bible, but it has a clarity and straightforwardness which will make it welcome to simple people reading in an acquired tongue.

Examining this New Testament in Basic it is impossible not to be impressed with its beauty and clarity as a means of expression. What a blessing it would be if every school child were taught this simplified version of his native language! What a torrent of bad prose might be stemmed, and then altogether dried up thereby! What a reformation would take place in our correspondence, our journalism and our popular literature! True, 850 words is a mean allowance, but those who had learned to use the 850 well could then recruit, cautiously and with knowledge, from the vast armies of words which swell the dictionaries. Then, when we had something to say we would say it briefly, simply and perhaps with beauty; and when we had nothing to say we would, perhaps, remain silent.

Imperial Headache

BY OWEN MACLEAN

INDIA'S HARVEST, by Pamela Hinkson. Collins. $4.00.

THIS harvest was gleaned by an Englishwoman in a tour of India before the war. The crop is rich and palatable.

Miss Hinkson (or is it Mrs? Writers of books should always make this clear) conveys to us not only facts, but also atmosphere: the overpowering climate, the brilliant green of the fields, the contrasts of the great cities, and the poverty of the innumerable villages which are the real India.

But she is chiefly concerned with India as a great social and political problem. Caste, religious minorities, the problem of women, nationalism—all these questions are described and discussed at length.

Her particular interest is in work for and by women. There is still much work to be done in the emancipation of Indian women from the stifling customs of *purdah* and child marriages, and from the terrible conditions of childbirth in many districts.

But what an immense problem it all is! We are accustomed to think chiefly of His Majesty's Empire of India as a political problem, with ardent nationalists struggling for liberation from British officialdom. But there is another, and perhaps a more important side, the social problem. In India the social worker is not a comfortable millionairess meeting her friends weekly to sew for the deserving poor, but a heroic voluntary exile, fighting against terrible homesickness and 'Indian memory', the strange loss of will-power caused by the climate, laboring at an almost hopeless task. It is amazingly difficult to help these people. The authoress describes how she saw a woman near a railway station washing her one garment without taking it off, and felt ashamed of the number of her own trunks. 'Yet,' she says, 'if I had given her my clothes she could not have worn them. And if I had given her my food she could not have eaten it. Custom and religion and caste make charity—even mere justice—more difficult in India even than these things are elsewhere.'

On the political side, the book ends with a chapter written after the outbreak of war, in which we are assured of the support of Indians as long as the conflict lasts. But what will happen then?

Great Austrian Poet

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

SELECTED POEMS, by R. M. Rilke, translated by J. B. Leishman. Macmillan. 85c.

IT IS important to be reminded now and again that literature in the German language, even though quite recent, is not necessarily dominated by the spirit of Berlin or of Munich. Rilke was never a subject of Germany. He was born in Prague, and did most of his literary work in Paris, where he was the intimate friend of the sculptor Rodin. His poetry has much of the profoundly subtle suggestion, arising out of perfection of form, which we associate with the kind of modern sculpture of which Rodin was the chief originator. Mr. Leishman has been amazingly successful in combining musical sound and significant vocabulary in these translations. The contents of this little volume are only a small portion of the work which he has done in the effort to introduce this writer to the English reading public; but they are the best, and several of the poems have been considerably revised for this edition. People who like the kind of verse whose significance grows upon the reader gradually as the result of affectionate study will find this a book to treasure, and will probably want more of the work of both the poet and his translator, which can be obtained from the Hogarth Press.

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THIS WEEK IN RADIO

50,000 Requests for 800 Seats

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

THERE was once a time when Jack Benny caused more elevator conversations on a Monday morning than a world series or a world war. That's no longer true today. But according to people who are supposed to know these things, Benny still ranks among the first three comedians of the air, and commands an audience of 30,000,000 people.

Missing his opening show, we turned to PM the next day to read what had been said about Benny. It said this: "Except for a characteristic opening-night nervousness, from which Jack genuinely suffers after nearly a quarter century in show business, the Benny show last night was just what the customers want; a spate of discomforture for Jack, the penny-pincher; acid comments by Mary Livingstone; a few well-timed phone calls from Rochester, the oppressed but irrepressible valet; a song, a dance, and a hearty sales approach from 200-pound Don Wilson, the Jello announcer. You might say that Jack Benny, in his 11th radio year, starting his eighth season for Jello, was in mid-season form."

Benny's first show this season came from the Ritz Theatre in New York. It's a hall that seats 800, many more than Jack is accustomed to in Hollywood. Believe it or not, there were 50,000 requests for the Ritz' theatre's 800 seats. The show rehearsed all afternoon, until 6 p.m., and by the time they went on the air, Benny had smoked six cigars, had rumpled his script into shreds and had added a few lines to his forehead.

Jack Benny gets $18,500 a week in case you're interested. Out of that he pays all hands on the program, including the band. His present contract calls for 39 shows.

Last week the Canadian Pacific Railway's crack Montreal-Quebec Express plunged off the bridge at Maskinonge, Que., into the shallow Maskinonge River. This is the train's blazing diner which turned turtle. One passenger was killed, 45 injured. Most of the injured were in the diner.

Nothing on the Air?

When anyone says to me "I never listen to the radio; there's nothing on the air worth hearing" I just mark him down as a very dull person who has lost his zest for life itself. True, there are very many programs that are bad. There are others which are poorly produced. But it's silly to imagine there aren't good, wholesome radio programs on the air today.

Take this very day, Friday, October 17. (Well, that's the day I get my copy of SATURDAY NIGHT.) Starting at 2 p.m. there's the Happy Gang over CBL and CBO. At 2.15 sit back and listen to Ted Malone in "Between the bookends" over WJZ. If you like drama there's "Mary Martin" on at 3 p.m. over CBO. Vincent Lopez and his orchestra can be heard at the same hour, if you don't like drama.

(Don't ask me what they're doing on the air at 3.33 p.m., but the Philadelphia Orchestra is slated then over CBY. (Maybe it's records). Taking some time off to get the supper ready, get back to your radio by 7 and hear Edwin C. Hill over CBS. Elmer Davis packs the news into five minutes at 9.55 away down at the end of the dial over WGR. But before him there's Fred Waring's orchestra at 8; Lanny Ross at 8.15; Al Pearce and his Gang at 8.30; Kate Smith at 9; Information, Please at 9.30; Waltz Time at 10; and Three Ring Time, with Charles Laughton, Milton Berle and Shirley Ross, at 10.30.

That's not all, by any means. We've left out Walter Damrosch and his Music Appreciation Hour, at 3 p.m.; we've said nothing about Frank Parker at 7.30 p.m.; and we've forgotten to mention Cities Service Concert.

Nothing good on the air? Nonsense!

The Old Favorites

This was the week we were going to announce all the new shows on the air and comment briefly on each of them. But just when we were ready to begin, along came Bert Jacobs, of London, Ontario, who used to write script for many a New York radio artist.

"You're always writing about the lack of new ideas in radio," he started. "What about 'Information, please,' 'Truth and Consequences,' the 'Quiz kids,' and 'Deadline dramas' with Bob White and Irene Wicker?

"But never mind these fairly new programs. Why don't you write something about the old favorites? Like Cities Service, which starred Jessica Dragonette for years, to be followed by Lucille Manners; 'The American Album of Familiar Music,' headlining Frank Munn; 'Manhattan Merry-Go-Round' and 'Waltz time.'

"What about 'The Voice of Firestone,' for years featuring Richard Crooks and Margaret Speaks? These are two of the finest artists in radio, and the entire half hour is a thing of rare beauty. Then there's the 'Contented Hour.' It's a perennial favorite. 'The Hour of Charm,' with Phil Spitalny and his girl orchestra, is one of radio's top musical shows.

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the old favorites, 'Easy Aces.' They're still tops in their own field, and continue to sell their sponsor's product down through the years.

"What does all this mean?" asked Jacobs. "Simply that the vast body of the listening audience loves its favorite artists and remains loyal to them. The bulk of the radio fans don't ask for changes. The sponsors of these programs I have mentioned know what the fans like. A new friend is welcome once in a while, but there is no friend like an old friend."

Westbrook Van Voorhis

A lady in our house has just returned from Atlantic City where she heard Westbrook Van Voorhis. Now that name mightn't mean a thing to you unless you knew that this is the man in the movies and on the air who says "Time—Marches—On" in a voice that might properly belong to Old Man Time himself. I have asked the lady to make her own report on Mr. Van Voorhis, and this is it: "The March of Time went back on the air Thursday, Oct. 9, 8 p.m. EST. They have been off a year, but this begins their 12th year on the air. They are going back because they feel that they can now bring absolutely authentic news, which last year they doubted.

"They have 50 actors, 50 technicians and sound men, plus an orchestra on their radio staff. They strive always for the realistic. Van Voorhis says 'other programs bring you the sound of crumpled cellophane for the sound of frying an egg—Time Marches On actually fries an egg on the air.' Van Voorhis lives in a New York apartment, has a seven-year-old daughter, does not look like his voice, is slim, very dark, looks in his 30's. He says he is never allowed to forget his job. The doorman of his apartment greets him with 'Good evening, Mr. Van Voorhis, Time's Marching on, isn't it?' The elevator boy says 'Say it for me like you do in the movies, Mr. Van Voorhis.' His daughter is always wanting to play 'The March of Time.'

"He speaks at the rate of 200 words a minute sometime. He rehearses carefully, but occasionally simple words trip him up. One night he tried to say 'split fees.' It was easy at rehearsal, but on the air he said 'slit fleas, I mean flit splees' and was overcome with confusion."

Now you know what Time Marches On is like.

Sponsored Network News

The commercial manager of the CBC, who is one of the real radio pioneers in Canada, takes issue with something that was in this space last time, something to the effect that at the outbreak of war the CBC passed a resolution which prohibited Canadian stations both public and private from broadcasting programs of American new commentations. Mr. E. A. Weir points out that the facts are that sponsored network news commentaries were inadmissible months prior to the outbreak of war.

He writes: "That prohibition was made on the grounds that sponsored network news commentaries constituted broadcasts of opinion on a network and countered CBC policy with respect to controversial broadcasting. When war broke out, privately owned Canadian outlets of the American networks were releasing unsponsored news commentaries fed to them by their United States networks. It was not long, however, before the Radio Censorship authorities decided that in the best interests of Canada, such commentaries should be discontinued. The prohibition is, therefore, a censorship prohibition and not a regulation of the CBC. It is worth noting, however, that although sustaining American network commentaries are barred from Canada by the censor, talks by such people as Dorothy Thompson, Walter Lippman and others have been very frequently broadcast over the CBC national network."

All of which will set the records straight, but won't satisfy Mr. Harry Sedgwick, managing director of CFRB, who thinks this is still a free country and he'd like to have everybody but Mr. Boake Carter broadcasting over his Toronto station.

casts. . . that very courteous and distinguished Negro singer, Paul Robeson, was guest artist for the Pause that Refreshes program recently. . . Wilfred Pelletier, the Montreal orchestra leader, was guest conductor for the Ford Sunday Hour recently. . . Helen Hayes is one of our favorite actresses on the air. . . Did you know that the Winnipeg girl, Deanna Durbin appeared in the play "Alice Adams," in the Screen Guild Theatre. . . Edna May Oliver was on Rudy Vallee's program Thursday of this week. . . America's Town Meeting of the Air came back to the air this week and there ought to be plenty of arguments this winter. . . the CBC's "We have been there" series provoked such favorable comment, another series of talks has been launched . . . maybe you noticed the recent dispute about the R.C.A.F. band going on the air. . . I wish the CBC would give Willson Woodside 10 minutes instead of five. . . This week the CBC started Sir Ernest MacMillan and Pathleen Parlow in a series of six recitals, violin and piano. . . don't you like Sammy Kay's orchestra? . . . Ian Smith, Toronto producer, tells us that more Gilbert and Sullivan shows are on the way. . . Friday of this week Hon. James A. McKinnon is to give the second of his broadcasts from Latin America. It's at 7.30 p.m. EDST, and he will speak from Rio de Janeiro.

Brief Radio Flashes

Now there's time only for brief radio flashes: CBS has started broadcasting those lovely Sunday afternoon New York Philharmonic-Symphony concerts from Carnegie Hall. . . Those two Washington correspondents, Pearson and Allen, have launched a new series of broad-

BENEATH THE BRIDGE

BENEATH the bridge the waters
Are bursting with the sun,
And lambs surge from the channel
And joyfully they run.

They run, they run forever,
These white eternal flocks,
Trod down, forever treading
Among the channel rocks.

And green fields do not beckon,
And shepherd they need none,
For such are born the children
Of water and the sun.

When rock and stream have ended,
I know not how 'twill be,
These lambs shall yet go bounding
With the same ecstasy.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Well, Bless My Buttons!

BY BERNICE COFFEY

YOU can "bet your buttons" that buttons are important this Fall. The style trend to functional clothes and the new popularity of surface decoration, is focusing fashion attention on buttons.

Top-flight designers use rows of them for novel pocket trim on the smartest frocks. Buttons march single file from shoulder to wrist line on the new dolman sleeves. You see buttons used individually, in pairs, and in trios, too. Each is a gem in itself, planned to give that little extra something to an otherwise simple dress or suit.

So dig into grandmother's button box. Or instead of relying on your ancestors, start your own collection from the host of button originales in the shops. This year's crop, tailored to the style tempo of the times, gives a wholly new 1941 feeling to the costume.

They tend to be big, bulky, sometimes even knobby. Also, Fall buttons tell a color story. We're all wearing more color this year than we have for some time, and buttons are keeping pace with this color commotion.

Metal buttons continue high in fashion favor. Some of the more interesting metals have a heavy, hand-wrought look giving the appearance of expensive pins. Dramatic motifs outlined against a circlet characterize an interesting group of buttons of original design. Popular themes featured are a Chinese pirate's head shown against crossed swords, a fat bumble bee, a sprightly stag in a circlet of leaves, and a sculptured orchid.

Sculptured, moulded and hand-twisted plastic fashions many interesting buttons. One moulded plastic is done in a flower design with nail-heads for centre details. Another is fashioned as a spray of acorn and oak leaves against a plastic circle. One ingenious designer uses this button effectively on a reefer coat in which fabric applique in oakleaf design outlines the princess seams of the coat.

Shine, Lady?

Glitter is important this Fall, and the rhinestone lovelies that shone on velvet in the past are making many appearances on sheer wools, velveteens and the dressier crepes. One Fifth Avenue furrier uses jewelled buttons on a smart new kidskin coat, and it looks most attractive.

Moonstones are a new note in jewel buttons and are shown in a whole range of tempting colors. An interesting version is a sunflower button in which the opalescent moonstone forms the centre. The fringe of metal petals is enameled in a matching color. These buttons make a dramatic touch for a colorful costume blouse.

Yes, buttons are important fashion loot this Fall, and if you would be a really lovely style pirate, be sure to get your share of the button haul.

"Young America," a national news weekly for young people published in the United States, has just printed its fourth annual survey, and it yields a number of things about the likes and dislikes and habits of boys and girls.

Answering a question as to whose was the deciding voice when they bought their clothes, fifty-three of the boys said they themselves were the chief influence in choice of purchases, while 24.5 per cent said mother's decision was what counted. Father's influence took a drop to 9.8 per cent, while the influence of other boys in the choice of clothing was put down at 5.5, and the older brother got the nod for 5 per cent.

Wonder what a similar survey would reveal about our Canadian lads?

On their arrival in England Canadian members of the Mechanical Transport Corps were inspected by Lady Margaret D'Arcy, Commander of the Corps to which they are attached. L. to R.—Mrs. D. C. Meyers, Mrs. P. Arnoldi, Toronto; Miss J. Porteous, Montreal; Miss J. Rowen, Ottawa.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

The Private Life of Lady Halifax

BY JEAN MERRILL DU CANE

A WOMAN approached with a banner bearing the words "Keep Your Sons out of the Army."

Walking straight up to Lady Halifax, who was about to leave the United States where her husband is British Ambassador, she said, "I have two boys of my own. That's why I'm an Isolationist. I want them back safely."

The small woman with the blue eyes and slender figure looked up from her luggage, extended her hand and said, "Well, that's where you and I see eye to eye. I have three boys in the Army, and I want them back safely, too!"

Lady Halifax had made another conquest.

Though she is one of the wealthiest and most famous women in Britain, she has willingly sacrificed the quiet home life she loves. Most of her beautiful antiques have been stored. Some of the most precious pieces she used to keep in her flat at the top of the Foreign Office have been given away. And now she accompanies her famous husband across the United States and back, cheerfully putting up with all the discomforts of a nebulous hotel life while waiting for him to be sent off on yet another mission.

A nomadic existence, this, for a family-loving woman of 55. Yet she thrives on it.

Wherever her travels take her, her personal luggage always includes a large photo album. In it are many candid-camera news-photos of Lord Halifax, many others of her three boys and of her daughter and son-in-law.

Ann, the daughter, is now Lady Feversham, and few people know that she is one of a twin, the other of whom died at birth. The eldest boy is the Hon. Charles Ingram Courtenay Wood, married, with two daughters of his own. Though only in his late twenties he is M.P. for York. Wood, incidentally, is Lord Halifax's family name, and when the Halifaxes want to tour incognito Lady Halifax always books under the name of "Mrs. Wood."

There are other photos, too, in that album she always carries. Three huge photos of even huger elkhounds are reminders that Lady Halifax introduced the elkhound to Britain and is an enthusiastic breeder of them. Her kennels still operate, and she sends long, detailed instructions by wire though she is seldom able to see her favorites. And of course there are many photographs to remind them of their life from 1926 to 1931 when Lord Halifax was Viceroy of India.

A few books in Greek, Italian or perhaps Russian are certain to be in her luggage too. She is an accomplished linguist, holds a diploma of the College of Preceptors, and as a girl won a linguist prize against 5,000 competitors. Nowadays, of course, that multi-lingual ability is of great assistance to Lord Halifax, as she always listens to the foreign news on the radio and translates for him. When they were living at the Foreign Office news from Russia or Rome would come over the air, and by the time the linguists down below in the Foreign Office's underground radio department had handled, translated, typed the news, and passed it to the private department of Lord Halifax, he, because of Lady Halifax's listening, already knew what was coming up.

During the last war the Halifaxes gave up their lovely mansion outside Leeds to the Red Cross, who used it as a military hospital. At the insistence of the Red Cross authorities Lady Dorothy became matron of the home. During her tenure as matron she dropped her title and was known as Mrs. Edward Wood. While "Mr. Wood" went off to the front, "Mrs. Wood" ran the hospital with charm and efficiency, looked after the housekeeping and general management.

Just before Italy entered the present war Lady Halifax accompanied by her son Richard went to Italy and was received privately by the Pope. Richard was 19, and planned to work for a year as an honorary attache in the Embassy until, at 20, he received his call-up. Mother and son had just a week together in Rome, and very probably she learned from the Queen of Italy herself, who often went on shopping trips with them, that Mussolini had already almost taken the nation into the final downward plunge.

Ready for the rugby season she wears a real sheepskin jacket, leather-buttoned, plaid-lined. With it, a heavy tweed skirt of Scotch tweed in soft beige, gold and green. Campus Shop, Robert Simpson Co. Ltd.

Autumn charm in misty blue wool for the more mature woman. A softly tailored full length coat with lynx-dyed fox revers. The hat is an Otto Lucas original in "Star Ruby" velvet. The French Room, T. Eaton Co.

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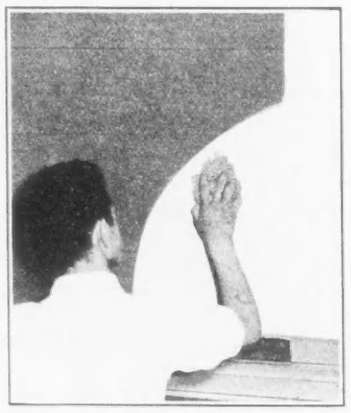

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MUSICAL EVENTS

John Charles Thomas Returns

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE regular concert season, so far as Toronto is concerned, was opened last week at Eaton Auditorium, with a recital by the celebrated baritone John Charles Thomas. Sometimes I have wondered what would be the emotions of celebrated musical artists, if heading writers in newspapers found it necessary to resort to the use of initials to economize space. "Recital by J. C. Thomas" or even "by John C. Thomas," would seem like a let-down; just as would "Recital by Mrs. K. Flagstad." The full - sounding title John Charles Thomas seems to fit the singer's expansive personality.

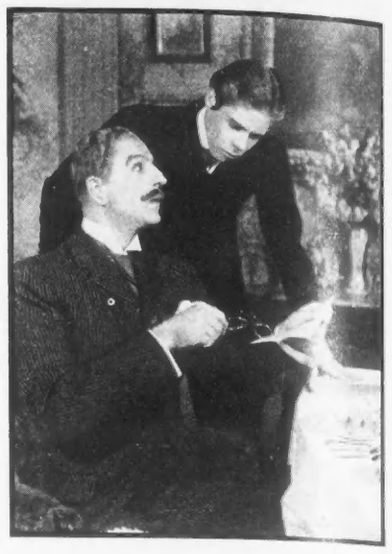
It is only in his song recitals embracing a great many lyrics, caviare to the majority of radio listeners, that one realizes Mr. Thomas's steady growth as an interpretative artist of recent years. He has built up a reserve of lyric assets which will enable him to appeal to many even after his large and mellow tones cease to possess their present glamor and resonance.

Though at the outset Mr. Thomas had not quite warmed up to his task, his group of old French lyrics was singularly fascinating from a musical standpoint. It is seldom that one gets an opportunity to hear such precious rareties as the *Chanson Religieuse*, sung by troubadours in the time of Richard Lion Heart, and the 15th century love lyric, *L'Amour de Moy*. The *Chanson à Manger* was another quaint novelty. By the time he had reached arias by Lully and Gretry, the singer's voice had begun really to glow and his grace and elegance of expression were memorable.

ALL used to be boisterous and exaggerated in Mr. Thomas's rendering of songs in English, of which he sang a great variety ancient and modern. His style in love lyrics has just the right touch of sincere sentiment, as demonstrated in the exquisite song *There is a Lady, Sweet and Kind* and even in that memory of school-boy days *In the Gloaming*. Among his new songs the most beautiful and imaginative was *Christmas Candle* by the Los Angeles composer, Elinor Remick Warren. I also liked Albert Hay Malotte's jolly sailor ditty *Blow Me Eyes* better than any composition I have heard from his pen, even though the text is more frivolous than *The Lord's Prayer*. The facility and unaffected humor with which Mr. Thomas sings various British dialects is always ingratiating, whether in the stirring quick step, *Wi' a Hundred Pipers*, as arranged by Alec Templeton or the Norfolk ballad, *Yarmouth Fair* in Peter Warlock's version.

Liszt's "Tasso" Revived

AFTER a summer of adventure and experiment the Promenade Symphony Concerts at Varsity Arena wound up their regular season in a blaze of glory, with an attendance of over 7300. The conductor was Cesar Borre who made so admirable an impression by his interpretation of the César Franck Symphony at the concert of August 7th. Once more Mr. Borre revealed his authority and efficiency in handling his forces. His renderings had fine emotional quality and were distinctive in color and nuancing.



In this scene from "Life With Father" a Victorian papa explains to his son the evil of falling into debt. The play will be at Eaton Auditorium, Oct. 20 to 28, with Louis Calhern as the domestic tyrant.

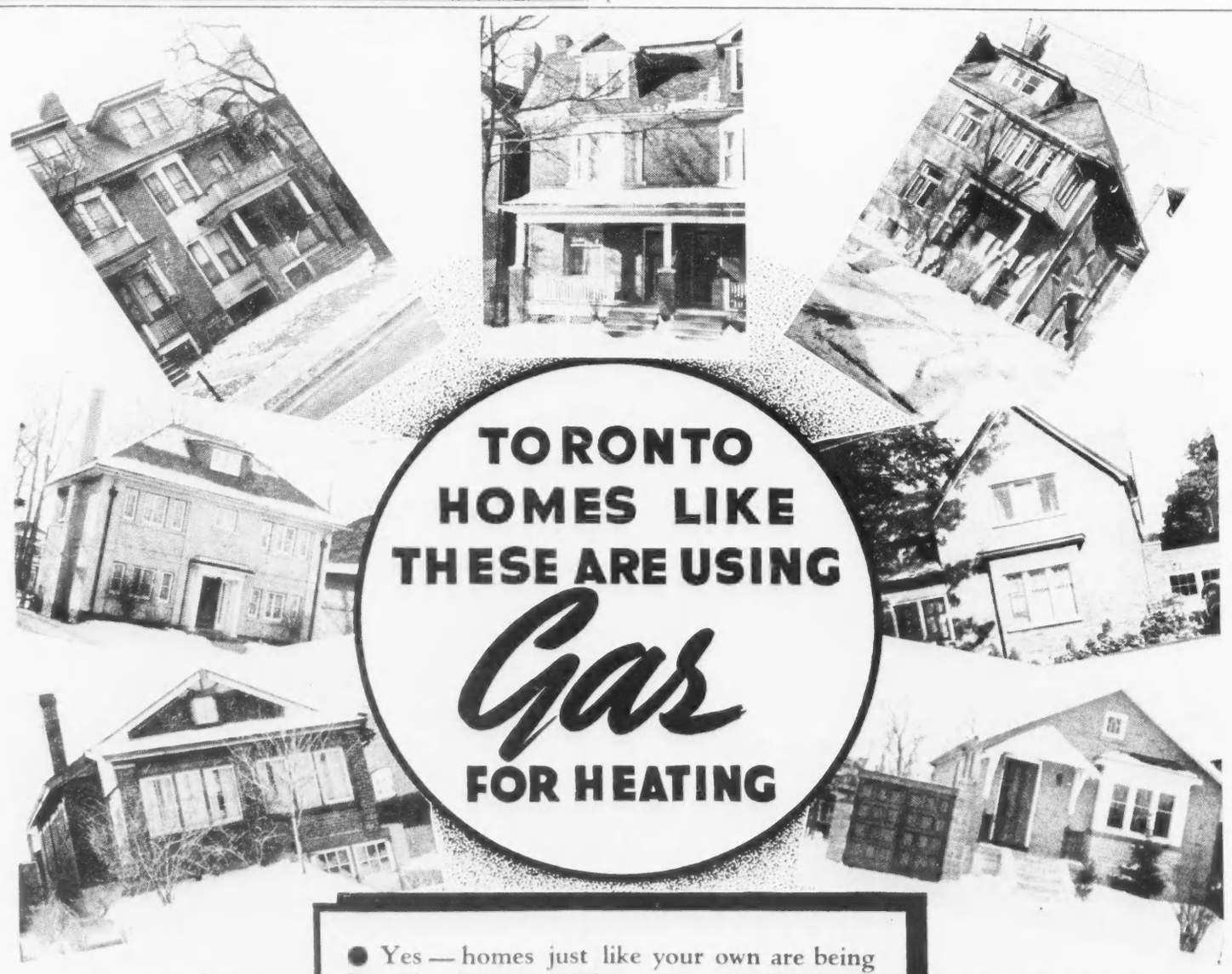
Moreover he presented a work which is a novelty to the present generation, Liszt's celebrated Symphonic poem *Tasso*. The program stated that this was the first performance in Toronto, but inasmuch as *Tasso* goes back over 90 years, and was popular in America in the 19th century I am not prepared to say whether the claim is accurate. Some weeks ago I wrote of Liszt's revolutionary departure in orchestral music, when he invented the symphonic poem; a definite attempt to associate music with literary and pictorial subjects. Tasso is a typical example of his efforts in that field.

In August, 1849 a great Goethe Festival was held at Weimar and the drama *Tasso* was revived. Liszt as musical director then played his symphonic poem as an introduction to the play. He was not quite satisfied with it and in 1854 revised it; finally in 1856 he decided to publish it. To modern ears it is interesting as a museum Piece rather than as a permanent treasure, but is flamboyantly emotional. Inspired by a vast audience, both conductor and orchestra gave a stirring rendering.

The extent to which Liszt's original idea was developed by later composers was demonstrated in Rimsky-Korsakoff's *Russian Easter Overture*, composed at the same time as *Scheherazade*, and originally called *The Bright Holiday* a Russian synonym for Eastertide. Many of the musicians had been trained in this glamorous work by Sir Ernest MacMillan with whom it is a favorite, and the rendering had spontaneity and glow. The strings revealed notable intensity under Mr. Borre's virile beat in the Bacchanale from *Tannhauser;* and the chief flautist especially distinguished himself in Debussy's *Afternoon of a Faun*.

A special and very popular feature was a series of numbers by three gifted ballet dancers; Nina Stroganova, Lilla Volkova and Vladimir Dokoudovsky. In recent seasons the Proms have had varying fortunes in their bookings of dancers; but the members of the trio are the real thing, with the grace and technical training to interpret beautiful compositions beautifully. Their numbers embraced a wide variety, from the charm and elegance of Beethoven's *Moonlight Sonata* and the Strauss *Fledermaus* waltz to wild, orgiastic numbers like Offenbach's *Gay Paris* and the Borodin Polvetzian Dances.

Encouraged by earlier successes, Mercy E. McCulloch, a gifted verse writer, and Mrs. A. D. Jordan, a facile composer, have published two more war ditties, *We're Building Up an Engine* and *Victory's Near*. Both are simple and rhythmical and are dedicated to Major General Victor Odlum; and to "those who make the tools and use them." All profits from sales go to war charities.



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Vignettes of Manhattan in Wartime

BY DON STAIRS

The first part of this two-part feature appeared in last week's issue.

INDIGENOUS to Manhattan are the musical revues whose music is tailored by such celebrities as Cole Porter and Rogers and Hart. Their producers fuse them with a dancing and singing chorus, a highly sophisticated not to say dirty "book" and a few principals whose names will, on occasion, pull a weak show through. For some months, and currently packing them in, are "Lady in the Dark," "Panama Hattie" and "Pal Joey."

"Lady in the Dark" is headed by Gertrude Lawrence. As the name of the show implies, she has to be brought into the light. A psychoanalyst accomplishes this and in the course of the play the fantasies which he evokes as she is stretched out on a couch in his office are brought to life on the stage and thus the source of her subconscious torment is divulged for *her* release and *your* entertainment. Amongst pleasant recollections of the versatile antics of this renowned actress is an evening spent in a Washington theatre amidst only such a curious and distinguished audience as the nation's capital could produce when Miss Lawrence in "Candlelight" started on her way to stardom. Then again a little over a year ago your reporter again witnessed Miss Lawrence romp through Noel Coward's "Private Lives" in one of New England's loveliest summer theatres. Indeed she married the manager of that playhouse the same week. Her impersonations still have all the sparkle and zest of youth, and she cut a gay figure in the finale of "Lady in the Dark" as with the cast, hand in hand, she sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Yes sir, they open or close all the shows now with the National Anthem.

Shopping With Merman

A thoroughly rowdy entertainment is "Panama Hattie." It is notable for its headliner Ethel Merman who, on the stage and the screen, now commands around $4,000 per week. Believe it or not we both shopped side by side, the next day for men's sox at the same counter in Macys. La Merman bought French Lisle (my salesgirl said they sold at $1.88 to $3.00 a pair) while I renewed mine at 47c. Her street time attire (this is for the ladies) was a silver fox jacket with sleeves, but worn as a cape. Her hat was a pyramid of imitation pink and white roses. A flowing black veil surmounted it all. She had rhinestone clips about an inch square with her initials E.M. inset on the wrist of each sleeve. There now.

(Since the above minor happening an A.P. news item under a Santa Monica, Cal., Oct. 2 date line, says:

"William J. Smith, Hollywood actor's agent, received a divorce yesterday from Ethel Merman, saying the singer left him two months after their Nov. 1940 marriage." Now I wonder, who's going to get those sox?)

Supporting Merman is that droll English Hollywood comic, Arthur Treacher. He lays them in the aisles particularly in a bar room scene with a drunken sailor as they each manipulate a slot machine. A newcomer to Broadway as a comedienne and whose wild antic dancing appealed to me immensely is Anne Barrett. The burden of much of the comedy in the piece falls on three comedians, dredged up from burlesque, and who contribute to the comic pandemonium under the names of Woozy, Windy and Skat. As the locale of the play is the purlieus of Panama frequented by sailors, you get a rough idea of what this piece was about. The chorus girls are a hand picked group of "lovelies"—see "Readers Digest" October issue page 126.

The third musical referred to, "Pal Joey" leans heavily on the music of Rogers and Hart. The book was written by John O'Hara and is of the dirty, leering, bedroom farce type of comedy. The story is that of Pal Joey's experiences as a second rate night club M.C. and "kept" man. The music is ingratiating and in the best Rogers and Hart manner. If you want to please the musical member of your family with a swell hit song, buy "I Could Write A Book." It was one song in the show that didn't need a disinfectant.

Manhattan Miscellany

Turkey, chicken, sturgeon, etc. have been turned into palate tempters by hickory fire smoke but one of the newest things sampled was smoked oysters. . . As you ascend the escalator in one of the big stores a handwriting expert yclept Nadya Olyanova will disclose to you the innermost secrets of your personality and character for 94c while you wait. . . If you were footsore and weary you would hardly believe that in the midst of New York's busiest streets at Times Square you could find rest for your feet, but there's a stone bench right beside Father Duffy's monument. . . Automobile horns can now be had for $6.98 that will play "The Old Gray Mare," "The Old Oaken Bucket" and "O Susannah". . . "Kukan" is the name of a film of China's war in colors. An unopposed Japanese bombing raid on Chunking is portrayed. The destruction, the huge fires, and the utter fearlessness of the Chinese make it worth a visit. . . . The Central Park Zoo has a "Tiglon," the name given to an animal whose father was a tiger and whose mother was a lioness. It resembles them both. . . It had been suspected that black chiffon underwear on display in Times Square lingerie shops was to tempt the purses of "visiting firemen." Not so. *PM's Weekly*, September 28, had a letter from one of its readers complaining that amongst other things it had been recommended some of this stuff. One reader, Ann Perth, wrote. "You may have in your audience some high priced trollops to whom a $35.00 black chiffon nightgown is news. I take a guess their number is limited." She goes on to say that *PM* readers ought to be discouraged and not encouraged to buy this stuff. She concludes "On the question of allure, I can only quote a friend of mine who has bought gobs of black underwear. She says 'Nothing happens in black that doesn't happen in pink'." . . . Manhattan's newspapers are a never failing source of stories "of life in the raw."

• •

GOING PLACES

WHEN Aunt Sue takes a trip, she drags
Along my smartest travelling bags.

And Cousin Sally comes to choose
The bag she needs for her current cruise.

My bags have gone to Mexico,
To Bermuda and to Borneo,
To all sorts of exotic places—
Imagine envying suitcases!

MAY RICHSTONE.

Gunner on board a destroyer doing convoy duty is Sir Robert Peel, baronet, son of Beatrice Lillie, star of the American and English stage.

YOU CAN DO WONDERS with Lobster

LOOK FOR THIS EMBLEM

GOVERNMENT CHOICE GRADE INSPECTED

It is your guarantee of the most delicious lobster, Government inspected and graded as to quality.

Make their mouths water with this Thrifty Lobster Loaf

1 can lobster (6 oz.); 1 cup soft bread crumbs; 1 can corn; 2 eggs, slightly beaten; ½ cup milk; 1 teaspoon grated onion (optional); 2 tablespoons chopped green pepper or pickles; Salt and pepper to taste.

Dice lobster and combine well with bread crumbs and corn. Beat eggs slightly, add the milk and combine with first mixture. Add onion, pepper or pickles, and seasonings to taste. Turn into a greased loaf pan, set in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven (325° to 350° F.) until firm. Serve hot. 8 servings. If preferred, this loaf may be steamed instead of baked.

MANY delicious, tasty dishes can be made economically by combining Canadian canned lobster with other lower priced foods. You can use this appetizing seafood for a full meal, for an attractive salad, for a tempting cocktail, or a tasty snack.

Canadian canned lobster is the very pick of the catch from the cool coastal waters from our Atlantic coast. It's packed by an experienced and efficient industry with all its natural goodness and flavour unimpaired.

Serve Canadian canned lobster to your family several times a week. They will love it, and your purchases of Canadian canned lobster will aid Canada's lobster fishermen to meet the emergency they face due to the loss of overseas markets deprived by the war.

Department of Fisheries, Ottawa
Hon. J. E. Michaud, Minister

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Ladies: Send for the FREE booklet "Economical Lobster Recipes".

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Department of Fisheries, Ottawa

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gives a flower-like complexion for this important occasion. Will not disappoint.

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EDISON MAZDA LAMPS

L-91

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED

A blonde pompadour shines out against the dusky tones of the mink which face the wide brim of an off-the-face hat. Two bright quills for accent.

DRESSING TABLE

What's My Name?

BY ISABEL MORGAN

FINDING a name to attach to a brand new infant is a game in which few can resist the temptation to take part. Aunts and uncles by the score, cousins of every degree, close friends, nodding acquaintances, the boy who brings the groceries—all are generous to a fault in putting forth their nominations. It's fun for everyone while it lasts although the issue seldom is in doubt. The defenceless infant probably will be named after the hero or heroine of a book the mother read in the hospital.

Coty, the perfume people, have much the same problem on their hands at this moment, but are being much more intelligent about it. Here they have a new perfume so sumptuous and wonderful-smelling a breath of it sends thrills clear down to your toes. The only thing it lacks is a name—a suitable name.

So, instead of choosing a name from a book, Coty is asking the assistance of SATURDAY NIGHT's readers. See page 28, where you'll find all the details. And, as if it is not enough that some one is to have the satisfaction of seeing the name she or he has dreamed up attached to this distinguished perfume, the winnah is to be given A Prize, too. And there's a rumor that all others besides the three principal winners are to be consoled, but handsomely, with vials of the new perfume.

Conservation Program

Although there doesn't seem likely to be a lack of stockings to wear, still we are learning to give the "very sheers" we do own an affectionate consideration they never received before. They are something to be sheltered and pampered and worn only when an occasion of sufficient importance demands it. The rest of the time, the heavier weights or lisle do very well indeed.

And then there are cosmetic stockings, too. These give the effect of sheer stockings, but aren't practical for wear outdoor in Canadian winter—not unless you have the resistance of a penguin to zero temperatures. But they can be worn in the house, or for evening when one wears a long frock and the only contact with outdoor-temperatures is as long as it takes to skip in and out of a car.

These cosmetic stockings are really liquid stockings which come in tubes or bottles. Elizabeth Arden's Velva Beauty Film goes on smoothly and gives the skin a marvellous matt finish that conceals any light blemishes the legs may have. Comes in three shades, light sun beige, dark sun beige and waterproof, and is boxed with all the tools necessary for putting on or taking off—a matching Ardena dusting powder, rubber sponge and a June Geranium soap cloth for removing it.

The way you put it on is very important. For the non-waterproof beauty film you do this: Apply it with a little sponge, blending it evenly and quickly. Blot with tissues and you will find it dries almost immediately. Dust with powder to "set" it, then buff the leg with a chamois cloth to remove the powder. Done this way the film looks wonderfully smooth and realistically stocking-like. To remove it, simply use a cloth with soap and water, or better still a June Geranium soap cloth. As for the waterproof Velva beauty film—apply by hand, blending it quickly on the skin with the fingertips. Allow it to dry, then apply dusting powder and buff with the chamois cloth to give a slight sheen.

For those who prefer their stockings to come out of a bottle there is Liquid Bronze-Glo. It's made-to-order for you if you are lucky enough to have legs about which you have a legitimate right to be proud, and like to wear the sheerest of stockings. It comes in two shades—light or dark.

Daily Double

Two shades of powder are better than one. In fact many times better in producing that translucency of the skin that is the object of skillfully applied makeup. Remember the first powder used should be light—possibly a shade lighter than the actual skin tone and applied with a full puff; the second, several shades darker than the first with a rosy undertone. This also should be applied generously—patted on the skin and never rubbed in. Then take a powder-brush or a fresh piece of cotton and whisk off the excess powder. After that, if you want to be relieved of your powdering chores for hours to come, lay a dampened tissue over the face and with both hands press it gently into the skin. When you remove the tissue you'll be delighted at the seemingly perfect texture of your skin. It's a Hollywood stunt, but there's no reason why the rest of us should not avail ourselves of the stars' ingenuity even though our names are not written in lights.

School of Etching

Cream the eyelids for daytime; reserve the subtle touch of eye-shadow for evening. If eyebrows need darkening or accenting be sure the accent actually is an accent and not a dull, heavy, unbroken line of the eye.

(Continued on Next Page)

BEANS COOKED A NEW WAY

● Libby's new way of cooking beans gives us the confidence to say *"Libby's will pay you twice the purchase price if you don't agree that Libby's Deep-Browned Beans are the best you've tasted."* Libby's new cooking process makes each bean an individual cooking job by applying the same degree of temperature to every bean. There can be no hard beans at the top—no dry beans at the centre of the dish—and, no mushy beans at the bottom. *Each and every bean is uniform in flavour, texture and colour.*

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AN EXCITING DISCOVERY RECREATES BEAUTY IN YOUR OWN SKIN!

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The result of this discovery was an amazing, all-purpose face cream containing both Vitamins A and D. VITA-RAY VITAMIN CREAM!

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When your skin is deficient in Vitamin A, it becomes harsh, dry, rough. When it lacks Vitamin D it cannot breathe properly.

By supplying these two essential vitamins directly to the skin, VITA-RAY VITAMIN CREAM stimulates the skin cells to new activity, making texture firmer, smoother, and tone fresher. Dryness, enlarged pores, crepiness give place to the fair supple appearance of young skin!

VITA-RAY CREAM is also a thorough cleanser and a smooth long-lasting base for make-up. Give it a thorough test. See how it can help you have the loveliness of skin you envy in other women!

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I am enclosing $1.00
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Rates moderate.

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Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

A CONTEST EXTRAORDINARY!

TO CHALLENGE THE IMAGINATION OF REAL LOVERS OF EXQUISITE PERFUMES

Can you Translate *Le Vertige* ?

NOTE: normal English translation of "Le Vertige" is not suitable

Le Vertige is the French name of Coty's latest creation.

VALUABLE CASH PRIZE

and other prizes in valuable Coty creations for the English word or paraphrase that best names the Exotic, bewitching fragrance of

Le Vertige
PERFUME

1st Prize ..... **$50.**

2nd Prize ..... **$25.**
value to your choice of Coty creations

3rd Prize ..... **$10.**
value to your choice of Coty creations.

Irrespective of who wins everyone sending in a suggestion will receive a small phial of this famous and exotic perfume.

LET YOUR IMAGINATION RUN THE GAMUT OF EMOTIONAL DESCRIPTION--COIN THE MAGIC WORD OR PARAPHRASE THAT QUICKENS THE PULSE—THAT WILL SET MASCULINE AND FEMININE HEARTS AFLUTTER

The house of COTY, creations identified with many international famous beauty products, presents this interesting contest to the Canadian readers of "Saturday Night". The purpose of the contest is to discover the word or the paraphrase that will translate the name "VERTIGE" with its fair French meaning and that will most convey the imaginative qualities so intriguingly suggested by "LE VERTIGE" (a literal translation of the French word which means: dizziness, faintness or swooning is not acceptable).

COTY would like you to coin an unusual title because "Le Vertige" is a unique perfume—rare . . . exciting . . . utterly irresistible. For example, a simple direct name such as "Blissful" or "Blissful Surrender" might win the prize. However, there is tremendous scope, and with a little ingenuity you might easily be a lucky winner. Trade names now in existence will not be considered. Coty employees or members of their families not eligible to contest.

B. K. Sandwell, Editor of Saturday Night, will Supervise the Judging

B. K. Sandwell, editor of "Saturday Night" who is widely recognized for his authoritative writings, will head a group of prominent Canadian business men to act as the judging board. Send in your suggestion to COTY'S "VERTIGE" CONTEST not later than Nov. 8th.

Send in your entry to

COTY'S "VERTIGE" CONTEST

2027 McGill College Ave. Montreal, Que.

★

COTY CREATIONS ARE NOW IMPORTED FROM BRITAIN

Coty

Since May 1939, all COTY creations are manufactured in Great Britain and have been imported in Canada from Great Britain. Early in 1939, the greater part of the essential oils, fixatives and secret ingredients which had been kept in Paris were moved to Great Britain in quantity sufficient to insure production for over fifteen years. This together with the transfer of Coty personnel composing famous French chemists' research and scientific blenders assures the continuance of their work and supply of Coty perfumes in all their originality and as created by the great master perfumer, Coty of Paris.

PERFUMES, POWDERS, BEAUTY AIDS

DRESSING TABLE

(*Continued from Page 27*)

pencil. Sharpen the pencil point and use it as an etcher would in thin, short, broken lines resembling the actual hairs that form the brows. Makeup specialists recommend brown rather than black as it produces a more natural and less obvious effect. Mascara also should be applied carefully and subtly. Each hair of the eye fringe should be separate and not matted together. The tips only should be intensified as they have a tendency to fade at the ends. If your eyes are set close together use the mascara on the outer half of the upper lid hairs only.

At Your Fingertips

If you should happen to overhear someone ask, "Where's my sugar plum?" don't be too certain that the speaker is indulging in a rather gaga form of baby talk. It's just possible that the conversation may concern one of Cutex' new shades of nail lacquer. Where *do* they find these names? Sugar Plum, a fine full-bodied deep plum-red, is well-timed to the trend to deeper polish tones, and no doubt you'll find it exactly what you've been looking for to wear with black, blackberry, deep green and maroon frocks.

Two other shades companion this entry—Gingerbread, a spicy red with a real ginger tone that makes it compatible with all the browns and is good, too, with queer off-greens and blues. The third member of the threesome is Sheer Natural which has the faintest rosy tinge and is quite perfect for the woman who likes to keep her nails beautifully finished but without color.

Picker-Upper

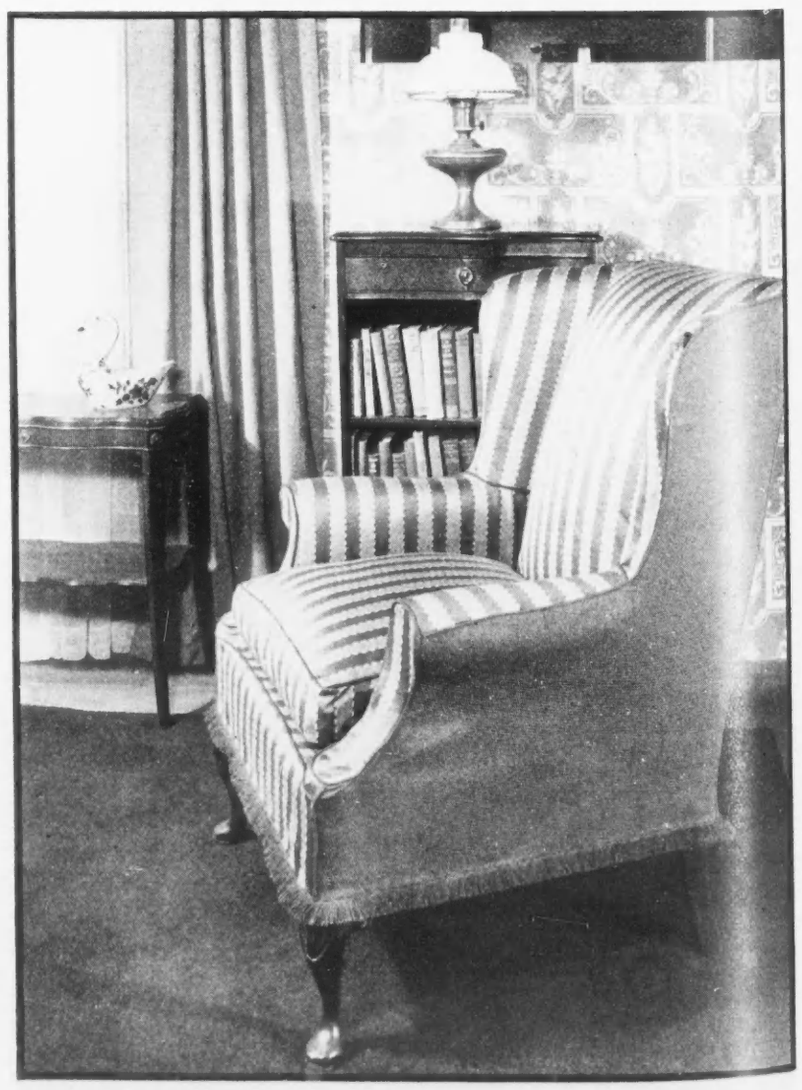
For that special occasion when you want to look your loveliest, although you feel like a hag and are morbidly certain that you look like one, there's a new preparation from Harriet Hubbard Ayer that should be your cup of tea. It's her Beautifying Mask, a quick pick-up treatment that goes into action on a few minutes' notice. Although the stuff looks like a soft, smooth cream, soon after it is stroked over the skin the fragrant film begins to tighten and you begin to have the reassuring feeling that a change for the better is taking place—what with the circulation quickening and the skin beginning to feel firmer. When the mask is removed, glory be! the skin seems ever so much softer and glowing. Finish the treatment with a flattering shade of makeup and go forth—if not a better woman, at least a better-looking one.

Secret Sorrow

He may never have said "boo" to you about it, but nine times out of ten he has been watching very carefully to see whether that menace to all men's looks—a receding hair line—is beginning to develop at his temples. At first it's easy to call it high forehead, but this is not very convincing when the line of recession extends way back of the ears and beyond. Then there's the approaching bald-spot that only the credulous male hopes to hide with a toupee. Thinning hair is another secret sorrow of the male.

If you can persuade the creature to *do* something about it at the first sign most of the damage can be averted. First, he must find out what the trouble is—dry hair, oily hair, falling hair, dandruffy hair, or what. This is done after a thorough analysis by competent hair specialists. If you live where there isn't an Ogilvie Method Salon for Men, ask for a special folder describing the Ogilvie method at stores where Ogilvie Method preparations for Men are for sale. In this folder you will find a questionnaire. When this has been properly filled in and mailed, a careful analysis will be made and the suggested preparations and their uses indicated. All for free, too.

Among the Ogilvie things you might like to buy for the man in whom you have a personal interest whether "balding," as "Time" describes it, or still in possession of a well-covered scalp, is the Ogilvie hair treatment kit.



The two materials used to upholster this chair introduce a pleasing variation of textures. A striped material is used at front — a solid color repeating that of the stripes at the back and sides. An excellent idea for giving a fresh outlook to a chair in need of renovation.

THE FILM PARADE

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THERE'S a great deal about *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* that sounds a little remote today—the Nineteenth Century scientific mysticism, the high-sounding moralism that went with it, and all the solemn business of laboratory research into the nature of man. But it is still one of the best horror stories in existence, as well as one of the most impressive allegories of Good and Evil ever written.

There is nothing alien to the movies to be sure in the old-fashioned or chemical approach to the problems of the Soul. Give the Industry a chance to set up any sort of laboratory scene and it will go at it with all the enthusiasm of a ten-year-old rigging up a chemistry set in the basement. Goodness only knows how often that particular set complete with coils, retorts, seidlitz powders, bunsen burners and mad scientist has been dragged out of storage and set up before the cameras. I'm getting so that I recognize some of those magnetos like familiar faces.

If only the current *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* could have foregone the preliminary laboratory hocus-pocus, as well as its long dinner-table debates on the problem of the nature of Man, it might have been a magnificent picture. As it is a good half hour is reverently and tediously devoted to "story preparation." Robert Louis Stevenson never played about with reader-interest that way. He nailed it down quick in the opening paragraph and never let it get away till the final period.

Once Dr. Jekyll drains off his malevolent potion, however, there is no more dawdling in the present film version. The picture then becomes an impressive study in horror with Mr. Hyde in his great black cloak as the core of evil at its centre. It was a masterly touch here to effect the change from Jekyll to Hyde with a minimum of make-up. In the preceding screen version, as I remember it, Fredric March was practically made over into a gorilla and the effect on the whole was ludicrous rather than frightening. ("I represent the Fuller Brush Company" someone in the audience said, when a door softly opened and Mr. Hyde poked in his wildly bristling face.) In Spencer Tracy's Mr. Hyde however the change is much less obvious and infinitely more sinister. Hyde here is super- rather than sub-human, diabolic rather than merely bestial. All his scenes with poor tortured Ivy (Ingrid Bergman) are filled with mounting and inescapable terror. It is something more too than the usual flesh-creeping that the movies are accustomed to provide with weird effects of lighting and makeup. It is at moments a genuine horror of the spirit.

Horror is easily managed on the screen, where everything is unreal, shadowy and out of scale. As a result, Hollywood rarely takes the trouble to present it with imagination. The imaginative touch here doesn't lie in the psycho-analytical revelations—psycho-analysis after all is no novelty any longer even in the movies—but in the attempt to present the spirit rather than the mere face of evil on the screen. It comes off, too, particularly in the bar-room scenes where Ivy first meets her strange admirer and in the final sequences when the supernaturally active Mr. Hyde goes flying in his great cloak through the shadowy deserted streets of London.

SEVERAL years ago Walter Catlett appeared in a department-store comedy whose name I have forgotten. In fact I've forgotten everything about this film, except Mr. Catlett. He was a floor-walker who moved about the aisles with an archiepiscopal dignity that would have been impressive in a bishop, or even in a floor walker. Mr. Catlett has turned up since then in odd occasional parts but he didn't come to full flower again until this week when he made his appearance in *Unfinished Business* as a night-club proprietor named, by no coincidence, Billy Ross.

Unfinished Business is about a nice small town girl (Irene Dunne) who gets kissed on a train by a rich handsome stranger (Preston Foster). That's the unfinished business, just a kiss on the train, but the heroine, a girl of tenacious emotions, goes through the next few years waiting for her young man to turn up and complete the agenda. She finds another rich handsome young man (Robert Montgomery), but in the meantime she gets a job as a singing telephone girl in a night-club. And that was where Mr. Catlett came in. . .

Well, he was just as wonderful as he had seemed the first time. But he disappeared after a while; and all the time Miss Dunne was waiting and hoping for Preston Foster to come back I was waiting and hoping for Mr. Catlett. Preston Foster turned up all right but Mr. Catlett didn't. Some girls seem to have all the luck.

Al Jolson, celebrated comedian of stage, screen and radio, will appear in the gay musical, "Hold On To Your Hats" which comes to the Royal Alex for a week, beginning Oct. 20.

ADA MACKENZIE

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BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your booksellers, may be purchased through Saturday Night's Book Service. Address "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto, enclosing postal or money order to the amount of the price of the required book or books.

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NEXT WEEK Beg. MON., OCT. 20

WORLD'S GREATEST ENTERTAINER AL JOLSON IN HIS GAYEST MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA "HOLD ON TO YOUR HATS"

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad

Everything YOUR DOG Could Want!

beds
biscuits
blankets
brushes
clippers
combs
conditioning powders
foods
leads
"pooch bars"
shampoos
soap
tags

BRING your dog to Simpson's when you want a handsome collar or harness with lead to match. If you groom him yourself, see the wide range of clippers, strippers, combs, brushes, soaps and shampoos. We've even shower sprays for a water massage. Whatever his tastes, you're sure to find the right food here to please him for we've all the leading brands of meals, biscuits and other prepared foods. If he isn't up to par—we've a host of worming and conditioning medicines, distemper and cold remedies as well as ointments, liniments and disinfectants. Visit the DOG SHOP in the Sporting Goods (Fourth Floor).

Simpson's

CONCERNING FOOD

No One Cooks Like the French

BY JANET MARCH

"THEY'RE alive" said my dinner companion suddenly, looking fixedly out of the great plate glass window to the court where the fountain's spray was blown wetly by October winds onto the trees in tubs and the tables with their furled umbrellas.

"What are?" said I, "the trees in those boxes?"

"No, the poor little penguins, and it's nine o'clock and they should be in bed. I thought they were just figures."

Arranged in a green glass bowl—a salmon pink show dahlia, juniper, two pink zinnias and a branch of scrub oak. Seven Seas Shop, T. Eaton Co.

Sure enough they were alive, strutting up and down the edge of the fountain looking very little under the great gold figure.

"Well, perhaps they're used to staying up late on account of the midnight sun in Little America," said I returning to my hors d'oeuvres provided by the French Restaurant.

"I don't think they have any house to go into. They must hate being stared at all the time."

"Perhaps they are put to bed every night in where the skaters change in winter," I suggested having fallen, as on every New York trip, under the spell of the wonders of Radio City, where even a live penguin under each arm would seem quite ordinary.

"Well I hope they are happy, but it's very wet and windy, and chrysanthemums and trees in tubs can't be what they are used to at home."

"Listen. Forget the penguins and do justice to this dinner. We are going to have to eat at least twice in the Automat to make up or we'll run clear out of money before we get back to Canada."

It was a beautiful dinner, not easy to duplicate at home, but here it is in case you are sporting enough to try.

Hors d'oeuvres
Consommé à la Savarin
Veal Cutlet with Wine Sauce
Broccoli with Hollandaise, Scalloped Potatoes
Frozen Marshmallow Tortoni
Camembert
Coffee

Most hors d'oeuvres taste pretty much alike, but the smoked salmon this time was something. It said on the menu that it came from Nova Scotia and Canadian pride swept over us as we had a second helping of wafer thin slices. Eaten with French bread sticks and fresh butter it made you feel you could stop right there and make a whole meal of it. There were little whole mushrooms, tender and good, but I can't tell you what was in the water they had been gently boiled in.

Consommé à la Savarin

turned out to be a good clear soup with a little sherry in it and also small pieces of sweetbreads and

Quenelles

2 tablespoons of butter
2 eggs
1 tablespoon of cream
1 teaspoon of finely chopped parsley
Nutmeg
Bread crumbs

Mix the butter with the well beaten eggs, then add the cream, parsley, and nutmeg and lastly enough bread crumbs to make the mixture thick enough to shape into rolls. Dip them in flour and cook in the boiling consommé. The rolls must be very tiny.

Veal Cutlet with Wine Sauce

This is the way this cutlet tasted, but there may have been an extra little touch of artistry put in that a mere taster can't identify. Have the cutlet cut thin and well trimmed, and serve it with plenty of sauce. Sauté the meat lightly first and then let it simmer in the sauce for a few minutes.

Wine Sauce

1 cup of meat stock
4 tablespoons of butter
2 tablespoons of flour
½ cup of white wine
½ tablespoon of onion juice
½ tablespoon of mild vinegar
1 teaspoon of finely chopped parsley
Salt and pepper

Melt 2 tablespoons of the butter and stir in the flour, then add the meat stock and stir till thick. Pour in the wine stirring all the time and then add the onion juice, vinegar, parsley, and seasonings. Last of all add the remaining two tablespoonfuls of butter.

Everyone knows about the good-

British designers created this suit for active wear. The jacket contrasts in color with the skirt.

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Heinz Vegetable Soup Egg Salad Sandwiches
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Why nag a child to drink his milk—or to finish his vegetables? You can help solve the problem half a dozen delightful ways with tempting Heinz soups—Heinz Cream of Asparagus, Celery, Mushroom, Green Pea, Tomato, Onion and Vegetable all made with thick cream and prize vegetables. Children like Heinz Vegetable Soup, too and many another of the 21 savoury kinds!

FAVOURITE FOODS
Heinz Cream of Tomato Soup Meat loaf and
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HEINZ home-style SOUPS

H. J. Heinz Company of Canada, Ltd.

ness of broccoli and Hollandaise, and either in can or you can't make good Hollandaise. All too often a sort of sticky yellow substance appears which is called Hollandaise but never in Holland in its life. Query Did Hollandaise originate in Holland? Probably not, but it sounds that to these simple Canadian ears.

Frozen Marshmallow Tortoni

1 pint of whipping cream
½ cup of powdered sugar
¾ pound of marshmallows
¼ pound of crystallized cherries
¼ pound of walnuts
2 tablespoons of sherry

Break up the marshmallows and chop the cherries and walnuts finely. Whip the cream, and add the sugar, then fold in the marshmallows, cherries, walnuts and sherry. Pour into a mould, cover with wax paper and pack for four hours in ice and salt. Decorate with more whipped cream before serving.

The Camembert was delicious, runny and beautiful, although all enthusiasm for food had nearly left us by this time. We sipped our coffee, and then strolled out into the damp courtyard, where the little penguins were still up and about, looking really very odd beneath the towering R.C.A. building. The great beds of brown and yellow chrysanthemums smelled autumnal, but nice as we made our way back to Fifth Avenue to indulge in a little window shopping before bed.

A souffle, tenderly browned on top, light as air, emerges from its oven.

Mastering The Souffle

BY FLORENCE CHAMBERS

FOR a luncheon, for the supper party, for the not-too-ample dinner there are few dishes that surpass a well made cheese souffle. Long thought to be one of the most difficult foods to prepare, even the most inexperienced cook need feel no qualms about making one.

The secret of having them light, . . . of keeping them light, is in the long, slow cooking. To serve four or five, melt four tablespoons of butter in a saucepan, add four tablespoons of flour and blend well. Add one cup of milk and cook and stir until the resulting sauce is smooth and thickened. Add one half teaspoon of salt and dash of paprika. Then add one-fourth pound of soft Canadian cheese which has been cut into small cubes or coarsely grated. Stir over very low heat until the cheese is melted and the sauce is smooth.

Beat four egg yolks until thick and lemon colored and add to the cheese sauce, stirring constantly. Then fold in four stiffly beaten egg whites gently but thoroughly and pour into a well-greased casserole. Set in a pan of hot water and bake in a 350 degree oven about 50 minutes to one hour, or until a knife inserted in the centre comes out clean.

Remove the casserole to a platter and serve with buttered asparagus and baked tomato halves, or any other combination of vegetables.

V for Vegetables

V for victory vegetables for vitamins, minerals and good health. With two vegetables a day a requirement for good nutrition, you can do even better by serving two at one meal. Besides being crammed with all the things that are good for you, green beans and carrots are attractive members of the vegetable family because of their contrasting colors and pleasing flavors when combined.

Cut the peeled carrots, before they are cooked, with a lattice cutter. Then cook them, covered, in a small amount of boiling salted water only until tender. Dress with melted butter.

Cut green beans, Julienne style (lengthwise of the beans) and cook them uncovered in boiling salted water only until they are tender. Drain off liquid and dress with almond butter sauce made by melting four tablespoons of butter and sautéing two tablespoons of blanched almond slivers until they are golden in color.

Green beans and carrots garnished with almonds to please sight and taste.

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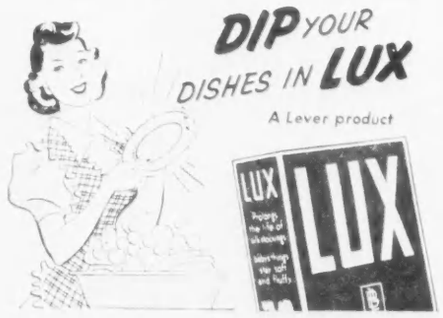

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BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

Where Whist is Still Trumps

BY P. W. LUCE

"A clear fire, a clean hearth, and the rigor of the game"—Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist.

A HUNDRED years and more have rolled away since Charles Lamb gave this recipe for an enjoyable evening. It is still good, but it is no longer popular. Whist is not what it used to be. There are vast stretches in this Dominion where it is nothing but a happy memory of the old folks. Elsewhere it survives, but precariously. In only one city may it be said to flourish.

Vancouver doesn't care if whist is old-fashioned and out of date. Thousands still play it, openly and without apology. There are ten or twelve clubs that make it a business to cater to the playing crowd, and it seems to be a fairly profitable business, for these clubs have been operating, most of them, for a good many years. Their rentals run into real money, their overhead is considerable, and their equipment is renewed periodically.

Most of these clubs are run as social organizations, but newcomers need have no fear of being blackballed. Membership is obtained by payment of ten cents, which entitles one to the freedom of the club rooms for one whole evening. Coffee and cookies are served in some places, but the management has no objection to other refreshments being bought. It is obvious that the club could not function on the ten-cent membership fee alone.

Saturday is the big night at these whist clubs, attendance varying from fifty to a couple of hundred or more. Play is from half past eight to ten o'clock, time enough for twenty hands to be dealt with in comfort. The usual post-mortems follow.

WHILE most of the players are satisfied with the fun they get out of the game, there are a few who profit appreciably from the evening's entertainment. The management puts up prizes for the winners, and these are not trifling china-bon dishes or imitation jade knick-knacks either. They put up cash. The Happy Time Social Club gives $50 every Tuesday and Thursday, and $30 every Saturday, it being necessary to have such a heavy financial lure at the week-ends. Other clubs offer amounts that vary according to their social standing and public support, but in every case the prize money is a good deal more than the evening's membership fees.

The $50 is split up into prizes of $16, $11, $7 and two of $4, with the remaining $8 given to the holders of lucky numbers. The prize money is paid over irrespective of the number of players.

At a conservative estimate around $500 is distributed every week in Vancouver to the winners of whist drives.

There are quite a few good players who combine profit with pleasure by pitting their skill against the less experienced week after week, though their gains are small compared with those of the bingo and bingo-ko experts, some of whom pick up as much as $100 from Monday to Saturday evenings.

IN THE opinion of those who manage the clubs, whist is more than holding its own against the attractions of bridge and other card games. Most of the players are middle-aged, with quite a few oldsters, but there is a sprinkling of young folks who are keen on the game. Probably half came originally from the old country. There is always an appreciable number of newcomers who have not yet established social contacts and who are hungry for human fellowship. A respectable percentage has been patronizing the same clubs for many years.

"One reason for the continued popularity of whist," explained the manager of a prosperous club, "is that the game is simpler than bridge, and practically everybody can play it. There are so many different conventions in bidding in bridge that the players are hopelessly confused when a mixed lot gets into a tournament. A man has to be a real diplomat to soothe down the difficulties of bridge players, but with whist just about all they have to do is to remember what trumps and they can't go far wrong."

In addition to what might be styled professional whist, there are innumerable whist drives staged in Vancouver throughout the year by fraternal organizations, benevolent societies, social clubs, trade unions, and similar groups. Dates are booked weeks in advance for the halls which can accommodate large gatherings, and it is a dull winter evening indeed when one or more whist drives are not in progress.

THERE is one section of the community, however, which is not particularly keen on whist. The Georgia Dugout, headquarters of an organization that caters to the social needs of the men of the fighting forces, offered whist as an attraction last winter. The first evening there were thirteen tables, but only ten on the second occasion. After that the attendance dwindled until whist was dropped and replaced by bridge, which most of the boys play indifferently well. Whist may be tried again this winter, when a new lot will be making the Georgia Dugout their meeting place.

And, by the way, the very bad player who trumped his partner's ace no longer has the dubious satisfaction of winning the booby prize.

The booby prize has gone out of fashion.

FIGHT
OR HELP TO
FINANCE
THE FIGHT

That is the responsibility of every Canadian

Canada needs workers as well as fighters.

But those who work while others fight should hasten victory by their savings.

Put it up to your employees that they are only asked to lend. It isn't even a sacrifice. Their money will come back to them with compound interest.

Make it easy for your workers to save and lend. Canada needs their dollars now. They will be glad of them later.

SUPPORT THE WAR WEAPONS DRIVE IN YOUR COMMUNITY

51

URGE YOUR EMPLOYEES TO BUY MORE **WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES**

"THE BACK PAGE"

Universal Destinies, Incorporated

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT DIDN'T come as any great surprise when Nurse Lamont, Dr. Kildare's fiancee, was eliminated from the Kildare series. She was a sweet girl but for a long time her position had been none too secure. It was significant certainly that in *Dr. Kildare's Strange Case* she was threatened with progressive epilepsy. And though she escaped that by a snap diagnosis, they got her finally with a shock, in *Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day*.

The life-expectancy of a serial character, naturally, has nothing to do with ordinary mortality tables of risks and averages. The rule is a simple one. If the serial character contributes to the interest of the series he survives, often against all the rules of probability or nature. If he doesn't he is ruthlessly purged. Thus Dr. Gillespie who is aged, crabbed and a sufferer from cancer, continues to flourish from episode to episode. An oxygen tent is rushed at the last moment to Mother Hardy, struck down with double lobar pneumonia, and she comes through triumphantly. The Dr. Gillespies and Mother Hardys are now established characters. The public has come to believe in them and love them and their loss would be a national bereavement, not to be tolerated.

THERE is something odder however than the tendency of serial characters to become real people. That is the growing habit of real people to turn into serial characters. I am not referring of course to ordinary people like you and me. We are just faces in the crowd-scene, minuscule extras who could be eliminated without any shock to the public. No the serial characters are the Significant Figures, the great ones who are obviously under contract to Universal Destinies, Inc. They are the ones whose life progresses from one thrilling crisis to the next, drawing the fascinated public after it.

Charles Lindberg is obviously a serial character. Universal Destinies have had Charles Lindberg under contract for a long time now and have seen to it that everything, including the Lindberg refusal to cooperate with the publicity department has worked to the advantage of the series. Whenever interest in the Lindberg series tends to lapse a fresh episode is brought forward to run up the box office score. For instance when Charles Lindberg went to Europe and his American public began to forget about him the sensational chapter *Lindberg and the Mechanical Heart* (with Alexis Carrel) was released and interest immediately revived. Recently Destinies Inc. has been running production on the Lindberg series at top speed, one episode following closely on the heels of another. *Charles Lindberg Goes to Minneapolis, The People vs. Charles Lindberg, Charles Lindberg Meets Secretary Ickes*, etc., etc.) It is worth noting too that Mr. Lindberg's producers have observed the conventional ruling regarding minor characters in serial production. If they don't contribute to the prestige of the central character they are out. Thus Joe McWilliams, who appeared briefly in a recent episode was immediately eliminated from the series. (Universal Destinies however are said to be keeping an eye on Joe as possible future material for serial production. Father Coughlin on the other hand is definitely reported to be through.)

THE striking serial character of all time is of course Adolf Hitler. Oddly enough Adolf Hitler began as a complete flop. His first episode *Adolf Hitler in the Beer Parlor Putsch* was regarded as a Grade B. production, hardly worth billing. Gradually however Universal Destinies came to realize that they really had something in Adolf Hitler and he was given larger and more elaborate productions. Each episode, concluded, as is customary, with a crisis to keep people on tenterhooks about what was to happen next. This interest was naturally heightened by the fact that at the end of each instalment it was the public rather than the hero that was left dangling over the precipice or tied down in the path of an advancing freight train. Of course there are still people who say they aren't interested in the Hitler series and don't see what all the fuss is about, just as there are people who boast that they have never seen a Hardy picture. But just you wait, Adolf Hitler will get them yet.

In the Hitler series, as in all serial pictures there are a number of established characters who always appear with Adolf. They are content to play supporting roles, probably because they know they aren't likely to get another "berth" once the Hitler contract runs out. In this connection it is interesting to note the case of Serial Character Rudolf Hess. Rudolf appeared with Adolf in all his pictures, beginning with an early and obscure episode, *Adolf Hitler's Private Secretary*. Rudolf's role in relation to Adolf developed till it paralleled roughly Mother Hardy's relation to Andy in the Hardy series. Then one day he recklessly decided to set up a serial of his own, in a thrilling opening episode *Rudolf Hess Parachutes to Scotland* (later retitled *Rudolf Hess's Strange Case*.)

Well, you know what would happen to Mother Hardy if she were suddenly to zoom out of the Hardy Series and try to set up an opposition series to Andy. She would simply never be heard of again. And that, significantly is exactly what happened to Serial Character Rudolf Hess.

No star of course can last for ever. And there is a feeling even among the most ardent fans of the Hitler series that Adolf's performances aren't quite as thrilling as they used to be. The time may even come when we will say to each other, "Do you remember the old Hitler Series?" just as now we sometimes say laughingly, "Do you remember the old Pearl White series and how we could hardly wait for the next instalment?"

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When in Toronto!

BY JAMIESON BONE

YES, we all go to Toronto sooner or later, and then more or less frequently. Not a very positive statement of course, but in these times one can be positive of nothing. Indeed one cannot even be positive about something.

When in Toronto look me up! Well we shall take these lads at their word. First is a letter from The Toronto Tin Pan Company and they give their address as "Toronto." The smaller the company the less the address. We also want to call on the general manager of the Sign-forty-documents-for-a-loan Bank. They give their address as Toronto 2, or should we say Toronto too? If it takes us three hours to drive to Toronto (the trains all leave here in the middle of the night) and three hours to drive back, it leaves no time for fooling. Let's pass up those two "Toronto" addresses. We'll call on Brown at the Converse Building and Jones at the Gargoyle Arts Building. But where are those buildings? Even the nice polite policeman cannot tell us without looking up his little book. The Police Commission you see, leaves no stone unturned on any building. Sure enough it is at 100 Yonge Street, not in Chinatown as you might suspect. Ah well, some day they will have their letterheads done "1457 Church Street" and stop all this treasure hunt business.

Driving to Toronto is interesting but expensive. From the Woodbine in, one makes many sharp turns watching for Traffic Officers. A high roofed car is advisable for taking the roller coasters in front of the gasoline factories. Traffic cutting in from the bascule bridge and the railway tunnel close by will take off your fenders without raising a hair, but we dodge them by putting on a little speed. Raising the speedometer to 32 costs $5., to 42 costs $10, but it's all fun anyway.

THE boats are interesting. "The Britamlube," "The Impelight" and the "Jesse Gun James." They sit low in the water, but not low enough to hide the names. Just fancy an ocean greyhound SLIPPING down to the sea with a name like "Britamoil"! No wonder the enemy takes shots at those pots, or rather pot shots at those 'bots'! Why don't they go whole hog and call them "Oily To Bed" and "Oily To Rise"?

One of the sights of Toronto is of course the Parliament Buildings with 7500 employees. Complete change of personnel every four years or so. They wear out quickly. What ever would we do if there should be a sit down strike there? They check our income tax returns, birth, marriage and death records, and have inspectors for boilers, factories, gasoline, fruit packing, canning, brokers, bankers and even insurance agents in fact inspectors for everything you can think of. No one can be trusted in the Province of Ontario to do anything by himself. And our churches have been going for 2000 years. But where *are* they going?

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Safety for the Investor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 18, 1941 *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

Secretary Morgenthau Startles Big Business

BY DONALD FIELDS

Mr. Morgenthau's statement that the Treasury is preparing a bill which limits corporation profits to 6 per cent has caused a great stir.

The measure, says the following article, has a deeper meaning than appears on the surface. It is an essential of the New Deal, which Mr. Fields calls the new order of low-profit capitalism; capitalism from which scarcity and poverty are largely removed. By itself it cannot solve any immediate problem.

A COUPLE of weeks ago Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said at a hearing of a Congress Subcommittee on Banking and Currency that Treasury experts were preparing a bill putting a ceiling of 6 per cent of invested capital on corporation profits for the duration of the emergency; the bill to be laid before Congress if and when Congress asks for it. This is the more surprising as in his last budget the Secretary could only get an almost ineffective excess profits tax through the House, and as he therefore can hardly expect that Congress as it is will approve this measure which is much more radical than what he tried to achieve then.

The reaction to the new idea may be gauged by a typical press comment, that of a leading American newspaper which is always in the front line of the defenders of Big Business. It reported Mr. Morgenthau's statement under the headlines: "Congress and Wall St. Doubt Value. Morgenthau Backs Plan as Anti-Inflationary." In the article, however, it was said that members of Congress were taken unawares and few were disposed to comment; none of them, in fact, was quoted. And then, in stating a number of reasons which had moved him in making the suggestion Mr. Morgenthau, according to the paper itself, gave inflationary aspects as an aside.

His main reason was that there should be no profiteering in war or through war. "The way to eliminate it from national defense is to make it unprofitable. The boys who came back last time not only found it difficult to get jobs, but that some people stayed home and made lots of money. Business as usual isn't out of the window yet, but it should be." There are several indications that these reasons, valid as they are, and the desire to prevent inflation hardly represent what is really at the bottom of the suggestion.

Restricted corporation profits can only to a limited degree prevent inflation. High corporation profits are under present conditions in the United States, rather the effect than the cause of inflation. To prevent them would largely be to try to cure symptoms. Normally, in booms, large aggregate corporation profits would be the first source of inflation because those whom they accrue are left to do with them as they like. But ever extending and more effective controls now probing this. The chief danger of inflation comes from the millions of small income earners, and a restriction of corporation profits is meaningless in this sphere.

Moreover, as has been frequently said, restricted corporation profits would induce large corporations to be less economical in their operations; it would induce them, for instance, not to fight very hard against wage increases if what they would otherwise save in wages would be taken away from them in taxes. If Mr. Morgenthau said: "I think business is as patriotic as anybody and I think it will co-operate," many people might not agree in this general form. For there are not only deliberate offenses against patriotism, and carelessness and thoughtlessness are quite as dangerous.

What, then, is the real meaning of the threatened measure? To find an answer we must, first of all, set aside all emotions. We must, for instance, not say that capitalism is

Norway, on the far outer ring of the Nazi-occupied countries, has proven the hardest to subdue. Coincident with the British "V" campaign, revolt in Norway was fanned into open flame and strikes and sabotage reached such proportions that Heinrich Himmler, chief of the Nazi Gestapo, went to Norway to direct the campaign of terror and suppression himself, finally left Reinhard Heydrich, his right hand man, to finish the job. To-day, with Heydrich appointed "Protector" of Bohemia-Moravia, the Norwegians continue to harass the Germans in Norway. A fortnight ago it was reported that, in an effort to stamp out the revolt, over one-sixth of Norway was under Nazi military law, that Gestapo trucks were carting Norwegians off to jails which were already so crowded that school rooms and reform schools were being utilized to take care of the overflow. Last week Nazi Commissar Terboven issued the following ultimatum to Norwegian rebels: "Accept Germany's new order and regard Germany's enemies as your enemies or face obliteration as a national state and possible starvation." From London, King Haakon promised death to all Norway's Quislings who collaborated with the Nazis. Nazi attempts to arouse feeling against the Jews in Norway have met with signal failure. Above is a warning whitewashed on the window of a Jewish store by Norwegian Quislings. It reads: "Palestine calling. Jews are not wanted in Norway." Below: the warning after Norwegians had finished with it. Action like this can mean sudden death in Norway.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Equal Access to Raw Materials

BY P. M. RICHARDS

IT HAS been said that all wars are fought for economic reasons, but probably there was never in all history a war fought solely on those grounds. Also there probably was never one in which the desire to procure economic possessions did not enter into the motives of the aggressor, or the desire to retain possessions into the motives of the defender. Whatever historians say about the causes of this war they will surely fix on the economic ambitions of Nazi Germany as a major impelling factor.

It was, no doubt, because of the general realization that this is so, and also because the Nazis have made no secret of the fact that Britain has the best colonies and Germany wants them, that Clauses 4 and 5 of the Churchill-Roosevelt "Atlantic Charter" have aroused so much interest and comment. Alone of the 8 clauses they represent something which had not before been plainly expressed. By them the United States and Britain undertook to pursue a policy which should open the storehouse of the world to the world, which should allow all countries ("victors and vanquished alike") their due participation in raw materials and in the exchange of goods and services.

The principle alone was outlined on that momentous occasion, but already the planners are busily etching the outlines of a practical scheme. Some of them, indeed, seem to be seeking to confine the Churchill-Roosevelt intention to the limitations of partisan application. A press despatch from Britain the other day indicated that Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, has not been altogether free from this failing. In speaking to the Transport and General Workers (this old union) he said that raw materials must no longer be "the prerogative of speculators," ignoring the relevant fact that they never were.

A Question of Supply

He also over-simplified when he said that he would say to anyone who needed things like oil and rubber and coal and bauxite "You can have them." Unfortunately the economic world is so designed that the supply would not match up to the demand, and no system of international pooling could make the insufficiency sufficient.

Mr. Bevin also hoped that one of the conditions of peace would be the establishing of equal standards of living throughout the world. What is meant by this? Should California subscribe to a pooling system whereby her fruits were allocated to the Chinese peasant? Or should New Zealand pool so that her standard of living was that of the Arab nomad? Or should the complicated life of the urban Swede be translated to the content and humble Eskimo? The fact is that standards of living can never be equal all over the world, if only for the reason that there is no form of measurement. And there are many other reasons.

These points are noted so that the dangers of impracticable interpretations of Clauses 4 and 5 may be foreseen. The time to interpret correctly what Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt said is now, or nonsense will develop until the time may come when certain schools may turn on the framers of the Charter and say that they did not really mean what they said. And that might have serious effects.

Break Down Trade Barriers

Equal access to the raw materials of the world must not be interpreted to mean a sort of soup kitchen out at a charitable institution. The access will be in the opportunity. We will break down the barriers of international trade by eliminating the system of economic nationalism. We will see to it that all the nations of the world are able to trade on equal terms without special advantages accruing to any, except those with which nature has permanently endowed them. That was what the Charter implied. The other reading, the reading of international philanthropy, would give no reward to diligence or ability, to courage or to thrift, but would involve the world very quickly in turmoil.

Let us, therefore, give no handle to the sly propagandist. And let us give no opportunity to our own wrong-thinkers. It had already been said by Mr. Churchill and others that British policy is to restore international trade to its fullest possible freedom after the war. Now we know that the United States has the same policy. And we know that both Governments will work toward a greater freedom in matters of trade and a greater equity in the distribution of the world's goods than has ever before entered into the policies of nations.

That, surely, is answer enough to the fabrications of Herr Goebbels and the Nazi New Order. We are foolish if we talk of economic miracles to result from the Churchill-Roosevelt "Atlantic Charter," for if we do so the world will think us unpractical, and even worse than unpractical.

good because Britain and the United States have built decent democracies on its foundation. Nor must we say that it is not good because Germany and old Russia built political abominations on it. We must also not say that the elimination of unemployment is bad because it was in a certain country brought about by a most hateful tyrant. For as capitalism permits good and bad political structures, so the elimination of unemployment *in capitalism* does not pre-suppose a Hitler.

In a series of articles in these columns we have dealt with the problem of unemployment and have said that unemployment can be prevented in capitalism through the synchronization of technical and social progress. Let us briefly recall the main points, in order to fit them into the present picture. For they are inherent in the New Deal. If prices are lowered to the extent necessary to enable all goods and services currently produced to be bought (and their volume rises steadily through technical progress) there will be temporary unemployment only to the extent to which a limited number of workers are rendered superfluous for production by each step of technical progress. If, further, investments are currently made to absorb those workers, there will be no unemployment at all.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, who vacationed for 10 days at the Duke's EP Ranch near Pekisko, Alberta, are shown getting acquainted with two Sarcee Indian neighbors, George Dixon and Joe Craig. Early this week the Duke and Duchess started their homeward journey to the Bahamas. A crowd of some 3,000 Calgarians singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and "There'll Always Be an England" and shouting "Come back soon" was on hand to see the smiling, waving couple on their way.

Time is Precious

Now to ensure that those investments are made it is necessary to have a low interest rate for long-term capital. But as there is an interrelation between profits and the long-term interest rate, profits cannot be high when interest is low. To establish such a system of low-profit capitalism it is necessary to accustom entrepreneurs to lower profits than those they have been used to. Naturally, to do this by putting a ceiling on profits is a crude way. It can only succeed in an emergency; or rather, it can only accelerate the process of mental adjustment.

Long drawn-out depressions and mass unemployment cause artificial scarcities. This is quite obvious, for if all the people would work all the time scarcity and poverty would largely be eliminated. But at the same time that artificial scarcity is the reason why profits are high. If it is removed profits cannot remain so high as they have been. We see how all these things work hand in hand.

The ideal way of bringing about low-profit capitalism, that is a capitalism from which scarcity and poverty are largely removed, would be to let it grow in a natural though channelized way. This was the initial intention of the New Dealers. (It never was Hitler's intention.) But time is precious. There are still too many ways by which the high-profit habits of big business obstruct the political program of Mr. Roosevelt. This is why Mr. Morgenthau made his crude, seemingly hopeless, proposal. This is why we believe that, some way or other, in some shape or other, it will soon be on the statute books of the United States, in spite of all opposition.

"For the Duration"

There remains the point of what Mr. Morgenthau meant by saying the measure should be put into effect for the duration of the emergency. It can hardly be doubted that this does not just mean "for the duration" in the ordinary sense. What the measure wants to achieve is anchored in the New Deal. What the New Deal wants is something permanent. The emergency will be over when the New Deal has achieved its object, namely low-profit capitalism. Once it is firmly established the measure becomes automatically superfluous. And the otherwise understandable claim of business that if the government puts a ceiling on profits it should also guarantee minimum profits or make up for losses, falls away. For permanent full employment will certainly produce average profits for industry which are above those which most businesses produce in present conditions.

The incident provides an illustration of how the new order of society is being built on theoretical foundations the study and recognition of which is more advanced in the United States than in Canada, (and more advanced in Britain than in the United States); although there are naturally people also in Britain and in the United States who do not want to study and recognize them. In continuing our series on the unemployment problem we will have to return to the question discussed here.

An Australian defender of Tobruk signifies that all's well in that desert fortress. Last week a sally from Tobruk resulted in the capture of many German and Italian prisoners.

In a hurry to get things done?..

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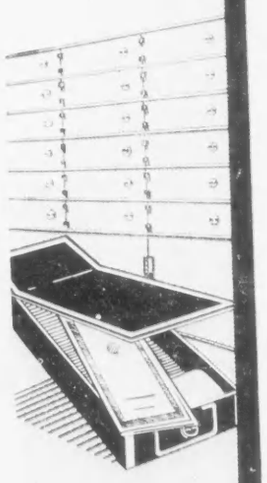

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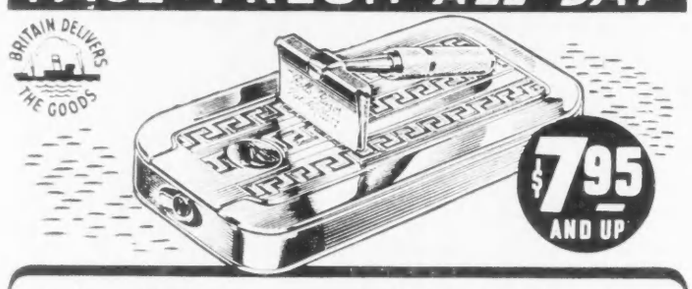

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How Will The New Dominion Succession Duty Act Affect Your Estate?

● Anyone owning property, securities, or life insurance, may be affected by the new Dominion Succession Duty Act.

If you would like to know what these new duties will amount to in your case, get in touch with one of our Estates Officers. He will be glad to give you this information free of charge.

Telephone or write for our informative booklet dealing with "The Dominion Succession Duty Act".

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

CANADIAN BREWERIES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would be glad to know what you think of Canadian Breweries preferred stock as an investment. The yield is so high that I am a little sceptical. Would you give me your opinion of the stock?

—P. W. T., Toronto, Ont.

The preferred stock of Canadian Breweries is an income speculation. That is, the holder or prospective buyer of the stock is gambling on the company's ability to maintain its dividend rate. As such, I think it has appeal, although appreciation possibilities are limited. The company is doing moderately better this year than last, but higher taxes and operating costs will restrict any real earnings gains.

Earnings in the nine months ended July 31st, 1940, were equal to $2.34 per preferred share, as against $2.13 per share in the corresponding period of 1940. Full year earnings in 1940 were equal to $3.23 per share against $3.18 in 1939, and $2.67 per share in 1938. Giving effect to dividend payments in 1941, arrears on the preferred stock will amount to $6.75 on October 15th, 1941. The company's fiscal year ends October 31st, 1941. The financial position is satisfactory.

Canadian Breweries Limited, operating subsidiaries, are engaged in brewing beer and making soft drinks. Operations are carried on in the province of Ontario and Quebec, and revenues are derived about 51% from the sale of bottled beer, 43% from keg beer, and 6% from soft drinks.

CHEMINIS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Is there any activity at Cheminis Gold Mines these days? Is it being developed? What, if any, are its prospects of developing in a mine?

—B. T. D., Burlington, Ont.

Cheminis Gold Mines has been idle since underground operations were stopped a little over a year ago. Up to that time Consolidated Mining and Smelting had expended over $200,000, in underground development, three levels having been established to a depth of 525 feet, from which it was estimated 321,607 tons of ore were indicated. The average uncut grade was $6 per ton, with gold at $38 an ounce, giving the indicated ore a value of about $2,000,000. With a fair-sized mill it is believed this ore could be treated at a profit of about $2 per ton.

The property appears to have possibilities, although the grade is not very attractive, and this undoubtedly has delayed further activity. It is likely the cost of a mill of sufficient capacity to assure the calculated operating profit would use up all the probable profit. Ore chances however, have not been exhausted and diamond drilling below the 525-foot level is reported to have given some interesting results.

The company owes Consolidated Smelters $100,000, to be repaid out of profits. Of the authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 shares, 2,782,399 are issued, of which 1,132,408 were taken down by Smelters under an option agreement at prices ranging from five to 17½ cents per share.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The CYCLICAL or major direction of the New York stock market was confirmed as downward in early May, 1940. The SHORT-TERM movement was confirmed as upward on June 12.

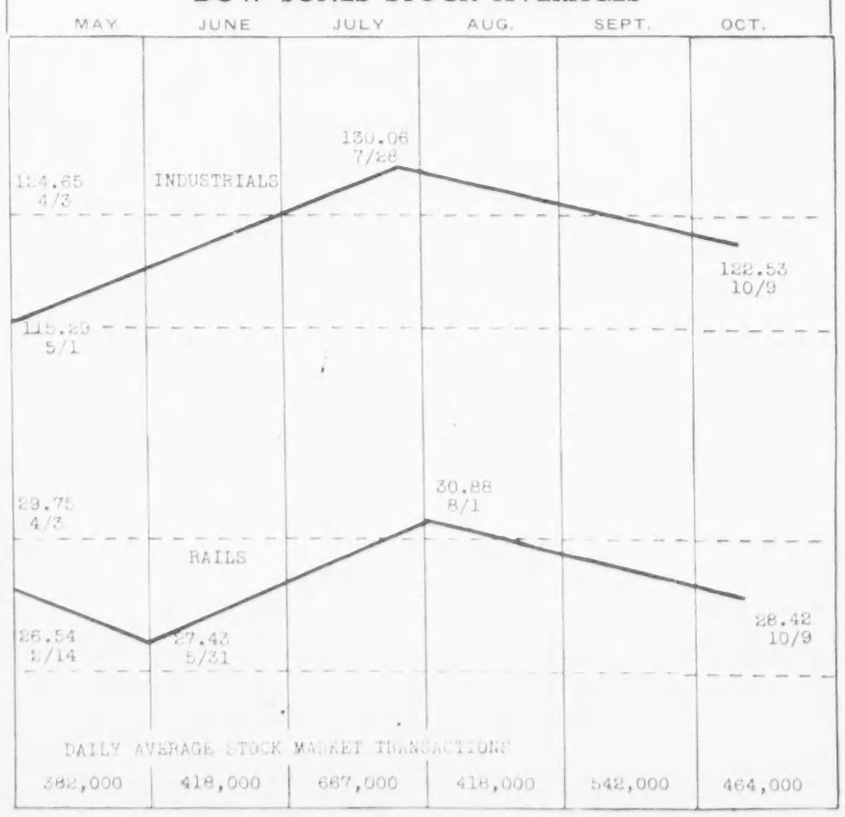
MARKET EXPOSED TO NEWS SHOCKS

To the extent that the New York stock market displays seasonal characteristics, the month of October is normally one in which price declines are to be anticipated, just as August is normally a month when advance is in order. October of this year has started out in characteristic fashion. Furthermore, there exists a news background, as discussed in recent Forecasts, pointing to the thirty to sixty days ahead as an interval exposed to adverse developments in the Atlantic, in the Pacific, and on the home front. While these developments may not eventuate, at their worst we see no threat in them equal to the shock sustained by stocks in 1940 when France collapsed.

A PERIOD FOR ACCUMULATION OF STOCKS?

In terms of the Dow-Jones average of thirty leading industrial stocks, the market rallied from 115.30 to 130.06 between early May of this year and late July. A normal technical correction of this advance could carry the market to about the 120 level. On the basis of this normal expectancy, representing a five-eighths cancellation of the May to July advance, we would regard entrance into the 122-118 area as the occasion for renewed general accumulation.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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WAR CALLS FOR THRIFT

When the government war-time programme calls for money, be prepared. Be in a position to write your cheque. Have a balance in your savings account constantly growing. Open an account with the Canada Permanent and make deposits regularly and systematically.

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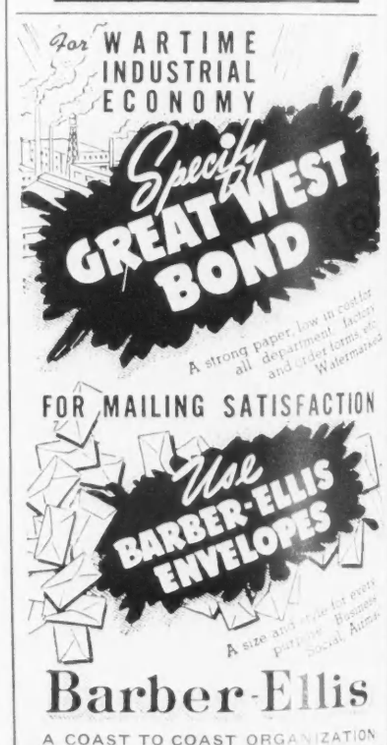

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 219

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October, 1941, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, 1st November next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th September, 1941. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

A. E. ARSCOTT
General Manager

Toronto, 11th September, 1941.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines
LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

Dividends Nos. 94 and 95

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of McIntyre-Porcupine Mines Limited (No Personal Liability) held on the 10th day of October, 1941, the following dividends were declared payable in Canadian currency:

No. 94 Fifty-five and a half cents (55½¢) a share, payable December 1, 1941, to shareholders of record November 1, 1941.

No. 95 (Extra) for One dollar and eleven cents ($1.11) a share, payable January 2, 1942, to shareholders of record November 1, 1941.

By order of the Board.

BALMER NEILEY,
Treasurer

GOLD & DROSS

YAMA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have bought some shares of Yama Gold Mines. Please let me know if the shares are O.K. and if Yama is producing.

—J. R., Kemptville, Ont.

The mill at Yama Gold Mines went into operation this month. The plant has a capacity of around 75 tons daily, although original plans called for production to commence at a much higher rate. Difficult financing conditions, however, made the change in plans necessary. I understand the intention is to treat the higher grade ore and utilize the profits to carry out further development in anticipation of installing a larger mill.

It is estimated that there is sufficient ore indicated, which will grade better than $14 after sorting, to supply the mill requirements for about two years, and return a good profit. All the ore so far indicated is not of a grade suitable for treatment in the present mill. A large number of veins have been located but none have as yet been fully explored.

WANTED: A MAN TO FIT THE CLOTHES

LAPA CADILLAC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would be glad to be advised as to developments going on at Lapa Cadillac Gold Mines, also regarding the future prospects and financial condition.

N. C. L., Alliston, Ont.

New possibilities have been opened up for Lapa Cadillac Gold Mines by development of the new north ore zone, where conditions are more favorable than in the original section of the mine. The grade is nearly double the previous average but there are extraction difficulties because of the presence of arsenic. At present all the millfeed is coming from this zone but only a partial recovery can be made and the tailings are being impounded.

The new ore luck came at a time when ore reserves in the old mine were nearing exhaustion. Already it is estimated that sufficient ore to supply the 200-ton mill for at least two years have been indicated above the 540-foot level. The new ore picture is quite encouraging and is likely to mean greater production and an excellent operating profit as soon as ore treatment problems are solved and roasting equipment installed.

The company has not the surplus needed to go ahead with installation of a roaster and it is expected about $100,000 will be required to install the plant, retire obligations and provide some working capital. Recovery from the new ore is only slightly over 50 per cent at present and tailings losses heavy. Current development is being paid out of production.

CORRUGATED BOX

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would very much appreciate any information or advice you could give me regarding The Corrugated Box Company, Limited, Leaside, Toronto. I hold some stock in it and am wondering whether it would be wise to hold it or dispose of it. Your kind attention will be of great service to me. I have asked your advice before and found it very satisfactory.

—W. T. W., Toronto, Ont.

The preferred stock of Corrugated Paper Box has some speculative attraction at the present time and I would suggest that you hold. Arrears on this stock amount at the present time to $15.75 per share, after giving effect to the payment of $1.75 made on September 2.

This company manufactures a variety of corrugated and solid fibre shipping containers and because of the stimulus of wartime demand, should do particularly well. Offsetting increased wartime business will be heavier taxes, but I think the company should be able to maintain the $7 per-share preferred dividend.

Net income in the year ended December 31st, 1940, was $56,282, equal to $8.79 per preferred share, as compared with net of $59,508 in the preceding year and earnings of $9.10 per preferred share. Taxes in the last year were $44,454 against $23,518 in 1939. The financial position of the company is satisfactory.

EAST MALARTIC, SENATOR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please advise me as to the progress being made at East Malartic. Why have earnings declined? Also information on the future prospects of Senator-Rouyn, please.

M. M., Edmonton, Alta.

East Malartic has one of the largest orebodies in Canada and last year reported positive and indicated reserves to the fifth level of close to 2,500,000 tons of $6.45 grade. Six new levels are now being opened and this development should rapidly expand the proven ore reserves. Initial development at depth has confirmed the continuation of grade and structure of the main ore bodies to depth.

The decline in earnings was due to the necessity for changing the mining system owing to excessive dilution. Now that these difficulties are being overcome production is expected to improve. Net earnings this year are likely to be close to 25 cents a share as compared with 39 cents a share in 1940. As well as having investment merit the shares offer interesting speculative possibilities in future development to depth and east.

Future prospects for Senator-Rouyn depend largely on the results of further development at depth. First drifting on the 750-foot horizon caused concern as neither grade nor widths compared with those on the upper floors. Recent drifting, however, east of the shaft has given better results, and the vein structure appears wider and stronger. Little development has yet been done on the other two new levels.

Production has been running between $60,000 and $65,000 monthly of which over half is operating profit. Just what earnings will amount to this year after taxes and other charges is difficult as yet to estimate. The shares have speculative interest in future exploration at depth.

CAN. CAR, MONT. POWER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am at present holding some stock in Canadian Car & Foundry and contemplate switching to Montreal Light, Heat & Power. I should like your opinion.

S. W. C., Ottawa, Ont.

In your place, I don't think I would switch my Canadian Car stock for that of Montreal Power, for, with larger earnings promised, and the clearing of preference arrears, the former has definite appeal. On the other hand, Montreal Power has less than average attraction for, because of the sharp increase in costs and taxes, dividends now are being covered by a smaller margin.

Despite heavy taxes, current fiscal year earnings of Canadian Car and Foundry should exceed the $1.69 per preference share shown in 1939-1940. Clearing of preference arrears is possible soon, though cash payment of the entire $9.56 per share is unlikely. Output of aircraft and other armaments has been increased substantially and net results should be aided by the fact that the initial expenses were charged off last year.

Earnings of Montreal Power will probably decline moderately this year as a result of higher taxes, but should permit continuation of the $1.50 per share dividend over the near term, at least. Business activity in the Montreal area will continue to be stimulated by the war, insuring further gains in demand for electric power. While operating costs should be well controlled, taxes will be much higher.

BRIZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the Company's issued Ordinary Shares of no par value, payable on the 22nd December, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 25th October, 1941. Payment of the dividend to non-residents of Canada will be subject to deduction of the Canadian Non-resident Income Tax.

In the case of shares in the form of share warrants to bearer, the above dividend is represented by coupon No. 68. As most of the share warrants to bearer of the Company have been held in Continental Europe wholly in Belgium, the Custodian of Enemy Property in Canada has ordered that the coupon detached from any share warrant to bearer of the Company shall be paid by him on behalf of the Company without referring to him. Holders of share warrants to bearer, wishing to claim their dividend, must forward their coupons to the Company at its office, 25 King Street West, Toronto, Canada, or to the English Agents of the Company, Canadian & General Finance Company, Limited, 39 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2, England, accompanied by Form G (copies of which can be obtained from any Bank in Canada and from the English agents of the Company above referred to) and if the Custodian is received a cheque in lieu thereof will be forwarded to the holder for the value of the coupons against the deduction of the Canadian Non-resident Income Tax.

DATED this 9th day of October, 1941.

Toronto, Canada, the 9th day of October, 1941.

By Order of the Board,

A. W. ADAMS,
Secretary.

NOTE: The Transfer Agents of the Company are Canada Trust Company, Limited, Toronto and Montreal, Canada, who should be notified promptly of any change of address.

BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased through Saturday Night's Book Service. Address "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond St W., Toronto, enclosing postal or money order to the amount of the price of the required book or books.

St. Maurice Power Corporation

5% Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds

Due August 1st, 1956

St. Maurice Power Corporation owns a new hydro-electric power plant at La Tuque, Quebec, which is operated by The Shawinigan Water and Power Company. The plant is well situated to serve important industrial consumers and has a present capacity of 178,000 H.P.

The Shawinigan Water and Power Company owns all the Class "A" common shares of the Corporation and has contracted for substantial amounts of power.

Earnings of the Corporation during the ten months ended August 31st, 1941, before depreciation but after first mortgage bond interest, amounted to $379,954 compared with ten months interest requirements on the Second Mortgage Bonds of $166,667.

Price: 100 and accrued interest, to yield 5%

Descriptive circular forwarded upon request.

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News of the Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

CANADA'S metal production for 1941 promises to exceed $400,000,000. Added to this will be something like $120,000,000 in non-metallics of which some $85,000,000 will be fuel. The total mineral output of possibly $525,000,000 will exceed any former Canadian record.

•

Details are withheld concerning output of base metals. However, it will not be comforting to Berlin to learn that the Canadian miners are digging out base metals now at a rate of around $200,000,000 a year. Records which I have prepared for this journal show that since the outbreak of war in 1939 the output of base metals has increased at an average rate of more than $2,000,000 every thirty days.

•

The metal output from the mines of Canada is at a rate of close to $40 a year for each man, woman and child. Not only this, but the output is being increased at a rate of more than $2 a year for each man, woman, and child.

•

Canada's record output of metal is being achieved without resort to artificial stimulant, at a time of fixed low prices for base metals and in a labor market open to general competition. Should the necessity for artificial stimulation in the way of unrestricted price levels for base metals arise, the increase in output might well be expected to attain a rate far eclipsing all records of the past or present.

•

Sheep Creek Gold Mines produced $93,253 during September from 4,471 tons of ore.

Dome Mines produced $629,717 during September. Output for the first nine months of the year was $5,867,624 compared with $5,955,138 in the first nine months of 1940.

•

Paymaster Con. Gold Mines produced $155,857 during September, thereby setting a new high record. Production for the quarter ended September 30th was $460,655.

•

Sudbury Basin Mines is in the strongest position so far in its history. The shareholders of the company are standing in line to reap the benefits of the patience displayed over a long period in which the strong position of the company has been built up. Among the holdings of Sudbury Basin is 300,000 shares of La Luz Mines a company which is earning net profits now at an annual rate of 60 to 65 cents per share, indicating $180,000 a year for Sudbury Basin and with further expansion in progress. Other holdings of Sudbury Basin include 1,200,000 shares of Falconbridge Nickel Mines, now paying 20 cents a share annually in dividends, or $240,000 a year to Sudbury Basin. These two holdings, with combined earnings of some $420,000, amount to 24 cents per share on the 1,700,000 shares of Sudbury Basin outstanding. In addition to this, Sudbury Basin is a heavy holder of stock in Sherritt-Gordon Mines, Canadian Malartic Gold Mines, Hoyle Gold Mines, Matachewan Con. Gold Mines, and other enterprises. There is the added fact that Sudbury Basin itself holds several miles in length of mining property in the Sudbury district on which a large tonnage of lead-zinc-copper ore has been disclosed.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Insurable Interest Required to Validate Policy

BY GEORGE GILBERT

As a rule, those who take out policies of insurance, whether marine, fire, life or casualty, do not feel it necessary to pay much attention to the matter of insurable interest, leaving it to their insurance representative to make sure that their contracts are valid in every respect.

But as the law requires that an insured must be able to show an insurable interest in order to support the validity of his policy and be able to collect under it, the buyer as well as the seller of insurance has more than an academic interest in the question of what constitutes an insurable interest.

UNDER our law every contract of insurance requires an insurable interest to support it, otherwise it is invalid. One of the best definitions of insurable interest to be found anywhere is contained in Article 2474 of the Civil Code of Lower Canada, which reads: "A person has an insurable interest in the object insured whenever he may suffer direct and immediate loss by the destruction or injury of it."

In the three oldest branches of insurance, marine insurance, fire insurance and life insurance, the question of insurable interest is of considerable importance, and gives rise to many difficult problems. Similar problems may, in theory, occur in the different branches of casualty insurance, but in practice they rarely do, either because of the nature of the insurance, or because the language of the policy prevents them from arising.

For instance, in liability insurance and in fidelity or guarantee insurance the very nature of the insurance implies the existence of an insurable interest, while in personal accident or sickness insurance or burglary insurance, the insurance, in practice, is effected by the insured for the most part in respect of his own person or property. Occasionally the insured may for his own benefit take out a policy on the person or property of another, and then the question of insurable interest becomes important.

It is the existence of an insurable interest which distinguishes a valid insurance from a gaming or wagering contract. Since 1774 it has been illegal to issue insurance policies on the "life or lives of any person or persons, or any other event or events whatsoever wherein the person or persons for whose use, benefit, or on whose account such policies shall be made, shall have no interest, or by way of gambling and wagering." Such policies are null and void.

No Wagering

Thus for over one hundred and sixty years it has been the law that "no greater sum shall be recovered or received from the insurer or insurers than the amount or value of the interest of the insured in such life or lives or other event or events." That is, there must be no element of wagering or gambling in a valid insurance, as only an interest is insurable and nothing beyond such interest. There must be an antecedent risk of pecuniary loss, which may or may not materialize.

With respect to fire insurance, to constitute an insurable interest capable of supporting a policy, three conditions must be fulfilled, according to a well-known authority: 1st. There must be a physical object capable of being destroyed by fire; 2nd. Such physical object must be the subject matter of insurance; 3rd. The insured must stand in some relation thereto, recognized by law, in consequence of which relation he may benefit by its safety or may be prejudiced by its loss.

However, an insurable interest is not confined to the interest arising from ownership or part ownership of property; it includes every kind of interest that may subsist in or be dependent upon an object exposed to danger from fire. Not only a legal interest but an equitable or beneficial interest of any kind is equally insurable. An expectation of acquiring a trust or charge upon the object, without any present right, absolute or contingent, has been held not to be insurable, though the purchaser of such an expectation is not in the same position.

Pecuniary Interest

Accordingly, an insurable interest does not necessarily imply actual ownership but may be that of an agent, mortgagee, trustee, lessee, bailee, consignee or other like interest, whereby the insured is so situated that he has a direct pecuniary interest in the preservation of the property or object, and will suffer by its destruction, or be deprived of profit, or be exposed to liability thereby. In other words, the insured must suffer an actual loss to be entitled to recover under a fire insurance policy.

Anyone having an insurable interest in any property, leasehold, rent, interruption of business, profits, mortgage, and the many other subject matters of insurance, thus has the right to insure the same, and is entitled to any form of contract he is willing to pay for, provided it is not contrary to law or good morals.

It is important to remember that at the time the insurance becomes effective, the property or interest must be in existence, and that the property must not be on fire or exposed at that moment to a dangerous fire in the vicinity, to the knowledge of the insured. The interest must be in existence at the time of the fire as well as at the time the insurance goes into effect.

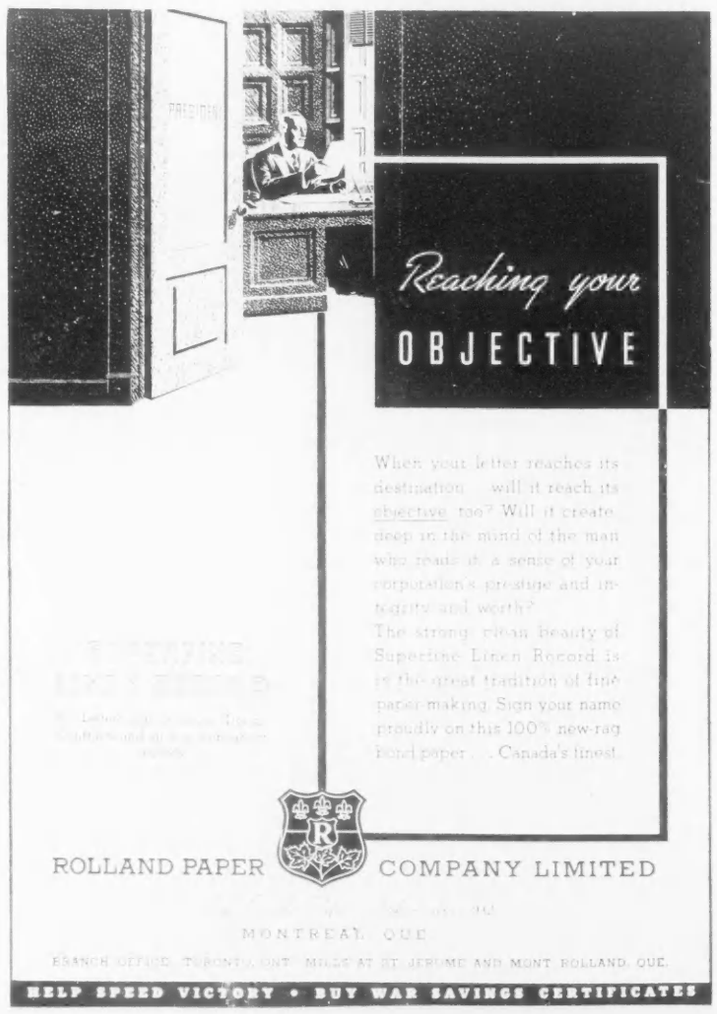
Where the insured is not entitled to derive any benefit if the object remains unharmed, but is subjected to liability in case of its destruction or damage by fire, he has in insurable interest. Thus, while a covenant to insure certain buildings remains in force as between lessor and lessee after the expiration of the tenancy, the lessee has an insurable interest by virtue of his liability under the covenant. Similarly, an insurance company carrying a risk on property has an insurable interest in such property and may protect itself by reinsurance.

Life Policies

With regard to life insurance, every person has an insurable interest in his own life, according to our statutory law. As to an insurable interest in the lives of others, the Ontario Insurance Act specifically states that, without restricting the meaning which "insurable interest" now has in law, a parent has an insurable interest in the life of his child under twenty-five years of age, a husband in the life of his wife and a wife in the life of her husband, one person in the life of another upon whom he is wholly or in part dependent for support or education or from whom he is receiving support or education, a corporation or other person in the life of its or his officer or employee, and that a person who has a pecuniary interest in the duration of the life of another person has an insurable interest in the life of that person.

If at the time it would otherwise take effect and be binding, the insured has no insurable interest, the life insurance contract is void, although where the insured at the inception of the contract had an insurable interest

Lieutenant Arthur Ames, Royal Canadian Engineers, who traveled 10,000 miles to get from Gibraltar to England — a distance of 1,100 miles. First, his ship was ordered to join the chase for the "Bismarck"; then to hunt down Nazi supply ships. A West African port was his next stop and finally the warship made Gibraltar whence Ames had sailed some 5 weeks previously. He arrived in England finally on another ship.



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THE STANDARD LIFE, EDINBURGH. A mutual Office noted throughout the world for soundness and strength.
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BRANCH OFFICES are maintained in the following cities: TORONTO, LONDON, OTTAWA, and HAMILTON, Ont.; MONTREAL, P.Q.; FREDERICTON and SAINT JOHN, N.B.; HALIFAX, N.S., and VANCOUVER, B.C.

UNSHAKEN BY THE WAR

LAW UNION & ROCK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
W. R. HOUGHTON, Canadian Manager
RIDOUT & STRICKLAND CO. LTD.
Toronto Agents

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE INSURANCE Co LTD
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

The WAWANESA
Mutual Insurance Company
ORGANIZED IN 1896

Assets	$2,894,436.70
Surplus	1,513,855.65
Dom. Gov't Deposit	1,041,353.86

—Write for Financial Statement—
Head Office—WAWANESA, Man.
Eastern Office — TORONTO, Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal and Moncton
—2000 Agents across Canada—

Who Pays?

● When you are struck down by loss or injury—WHO PAYS THE BILLS? Costly operations are often necessary, and often, in many cases, you have to face the loss of your salary and savings.

Members of this Association who become totally disabled, either by sickness or accident, receive a guaranteed monthly income FOR LIFE if need be! Benefits are also paid for accidental loss of life and limb.

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HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA TORONTO

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Robert Lynch Stalling, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

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FIRE INSURANCE WITH *Dividends* YEAR AFTER YEAR

Under the Northwestern Mutual plan, dividends paid policyholders in 1940 totalled $453,589. Since organization over $[illegible],000 has been returned to policyholders.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE · VANCOUVER

Plus **SERVICE ON FIRE INSURANCE**

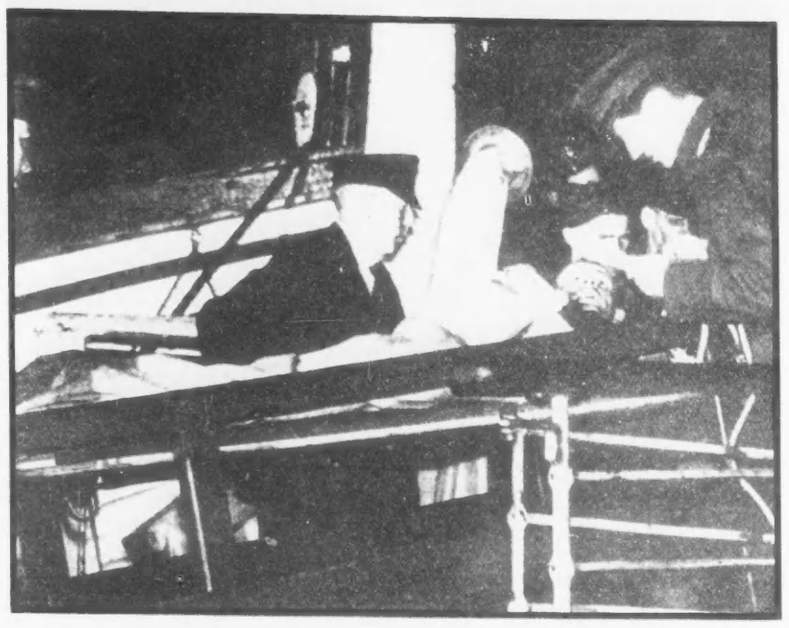
7 claims offices right in Ontario—executives right on the ground—selected risks—every one of these advantages to agent and insured is available on fire insurance through Pilot.

Automobile, fire, burglary, cargo, elevator, teams, plate glass, general and public liability—fidelity and surety bonds.

Head Office: 199 Bay St., Toronto.

Agency Enquiries Invited

PILOT INSURANCE COMPANY



Last week the British and German governments established direct communications by radio in arranging for the exchange of war prisoners. Some 3,000 prisoners, excluding those able to fight, were to be exchanged. When all arrangements had been made, the Germans suddenly called the whole plan off, saying that the British announcement that an equal number of British prisoners would be picked up in Dieppe was not in accordance with the facts, that "only a part exchange had been considered." A sick Nazi goes aboard the hospital ship at Newhaven, England.

in the life insured, it is not necessary for the validity of the policy or any assignment that any beneficiary, or any person claiming under an assignment, or by will or by succession, have an insurable interest.

There are limitations placed by law upon the amount of life insurance which may be issued on the life of a child under ten years of age. No insuree is permitted to insure the life or pay on the death of such child any sum which alone or together with any sum payable on the death of the child by any other insurer exceeds the following sums: If the child dies under the age of 1 year, $100; if under the age of 2 years, $200; if under 3 years, $300; if under 4 years, $400; if under 5 years, $500; if under 6 years, $600; if under 7 years, $700; if under 8 years, $800; if under 9 years, $900; if under 10 years, $1,000. This restriction does not apply where the insured has a pecuniary interest in the life of the child or to a contract which limits the payment on the death of the child before attaining the age of 10 years to the premiums that have been paid, with interest at the rate provided for in the policy.

There is no limitation placed by statute upon the amount of insurance which may be effected by an adult upon his own life, the only restriction being furnished by the inexorable law of his economic ability to pay the premium.

INQUIRIES

Editor, About Insurance:

Is it possible for a man who has been discharged from a sanitarium as an "arrested case" to obtain life insurance? If so, what extra premium will he have to pay? Also, can a person showing only slight active tuberculosis secure life insurance cover of any kind?

J. B. H., London, Ont.

In the case of a person discharged from a sanitarium as an "arrested case," life insurance is obtainable, provided the medical examination reveals that the risk is otherwise an acceptable one. Many such cases have been accepted by the companies, but each case is considered individually and rated on its merits. Sometimes the life is rated up a certain number of years, that is, the premium charged is the ordinary premium for an age some years in advance of the actual age. In some companies, the extra rating is reduced should a medical examination show improvement in the risk, and in time the entire extra charge may be removed if the improvement continues. Only by making application for insurance is it possible, as a rule, to find out just what the rating would be in a particular case.

So far as I know, a person showing active tuberculosis is not insurable.

•

Editor, About Insurance:

I would appreciate it if you could give me some information about the Continental Casualty Company's accident and sickness plans. Is this company financially sound, and have they a good business reputation in Canada? Are their claims handled promptly and readily collectible?

T. I. R., Toronto, Ont.

Continental Casualty Company, with head office at Chicago and Canadian head office at Toronto, was incorporated in 1897 and has been doing business in Canada since 1917. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of $649,030 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

At the end of 1940 its total assets in Canada were $904,928, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $406,958, showing a surplus here of $497,970. Its total assets were $40,097,449, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to $30,177,779, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $9,919,670. As the paid up capital amounted to $2,000,000, there was thus a net surplus of $7,919,670 over capital, unearned premium reserve and all liabilities.

Its financial position is a strong one, and all claims are readily collectable. Its accident and sickness policies are up-to-date contracts in every respect and the premium rates are reasonable.

•

Editor, About Insurance:

What is your opinion with regard to the future of the insurance business? With the Provincial Governments in the workmen's compensation insurance business and the Dominion Government in the unemployment insurance business, the annuity business, and providing old age pensions, and in view of the growing demand for national health insurance, does it not seem that the field for the development of private insurance is being narrowed and that in time the whole insurance business will be taken over and operated by the state as a monopoly?

L. H. C., Montreal, Que.

Although evidence is not lacking of the encroachments of the state upon the insurance business as well as upon other branches of industry hitherto left to be developed by private enterprise, in my opinion we have a long distance further to go in the direction of socialism before any such outcome as you suggest may be looked for.

Whether in the distant future the furnishing of insurance protection will remain in the hands of those engaged in the business as a private enterprise, under government supervision, or will be taken over and administered by the state as a government monopoly, will largely depend, I should say, upon the opinion formed in the public mind as to the relative advantages in the way of service and cost of the one form of administration as compared with the other.

It is a fact, which must be admitted by any informed observer, that every extension of the benefits of insurance so far effected has been the result almost entirely of the initiative and enterprise of those engaged in insurance as a private enterprise, in competition with others likewise engaged.

There is still lots of room for further development along the same lines, with the general extension of business which will bring new hazards and new processes. Increase in air, motor and ocean travel will likewise call for new and improved forms of insurance cover. There is also room for extensive development in many casualty lines, such as accident and sickness, liability, burglary, credit, electrical machinery, hail, plate glass, rain and flood, live stock and tornado insurance. Further, business life insurance and old age retirement insurance offer great opportunities for future development under private enterprise.

Your Best Investment

is your life insurance. It will protect your wife and family and take care of you when you retire.

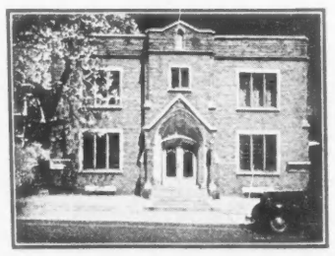
Consult Any Agent of

The DOMINION of CANADA GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

BRANCHES—MONTREAL, OTTAWA, HAMILTON, LONDON, WINNIPEG, CALGARY and VANCOUVER.

Northern Life
Assurance Company of Canada
Established 1897
Head Office - London, Ontario



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"World's Greatest Automobile Mutual"

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HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
GEORGE H. GOODERHAM, *President* — A. W. EASTMURE, *Managing Director*
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

England Won't Exploit Lease-Lend

One of the most effective brickbats used by the German propaganda agencies is the fallacy that Britain is using Lease-Lend material to fight the war and her industry to exports.

A recent British White Paper on Lease-Lend materials clarifies her position.

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

THE British White Paper on the use of the Lease-and-Lend materials which Great Britain receives from the United States did not tell anything like the whole story. To a large extent this is inevitable because statistics were among the first casualties of the war, and a British White Paper must not now be expected to contain figures which might assist the enemy, even though they would also assist public opinion in America to form a true conclusion about a subject which the Nazis are trying desperately hard to obscure.

When the war was in its early stages the British Government defined its export policy. Britain was to export all she could in order to secure foreign exchange wherewith to buy essential war materials from abroad. To do this she was prepared to restrict domestic consumption to a great degree. She planned market research and statistical assistance to exporters. She backed the Export Council and urged the formulation of active export groups among industry. That was in the early stages, and it did not really change when the Cash and Carry principle became fully developed.

Later on there were complications. In the first place it became very clear that the production of the instruments of war in British factories would have to be greatly increased. The whole of British industry had to be concentrated with this end in view, and exports came to be regarded as almost financial luxuries. Then, too, Cash and Carry was translated into Lease-and-Lend which, while it did not remove the need for the exercise of every effort to run the war as economically as possible, did ease the dollar position.

The present position is that the British Government still regards exports as eminently desirable but that it regards the earlier policy of stimulation as being entirely impracticable. That is a simple matter of strategy. Everything we make we need at home to push the war effort.

A Fundamental Trend

It must be emphasized that this was an absolutely fundamental trend, and that Lease-and-Lend did not disturb it. The need of Britain for arms of all sorts and the tools of war of every variety is so great that there never was any question of using materials which had a war use for any other purpose. Britain would not endanger her very life in order to gain some temporary addition to her livelihood. That is why the great industrial concentration scheme was introduced, which not only focusses the full heat of industry on the war during the war, but which also imperils—and the Government and the country generally know that it imperils—the competitive power of Britain in international markets after the war.

So the ban on the export of Lease-Lend material contained in the recent White Paper is nothing more than the written assurance to America of a state of affairs which in any case was bound to exist. Goebbels at his worst would never accuse Great Britain of cutting its own throat, but the working out of the campaign which he inspired about the use of Lease-Lend material has in fact come to imply just that.

Perhaps it was unnecessary for the British Government to go to such pains to emphasize that nothing of the sort was going on. There in Britain we have a greater regard for the intelligence of the American public than the Propaganda Ministry of the Wilhemstrasse has. We do not suppose that any American really believes that we would cut American business throats in the export sphere. That is not our way. We certainly do not suppose that any American citizen will fall for the line of talk that says that Britain is cutting her own throat just to injure American exporters.

The first of two-motored plastic planes to be built by Langley Aviation Corp. is shown on a test flight over New York. It is believed the revolutionary plywood process will stimulate industry, and supply cheap material for mass plane production.

"Correct again, Noah Webster!"

THE DICTIONARY says that a "profession" is a "calling in which one professes to have acquired some special knowledge used by way either of instructing, guiding, or advising others . . ."

Under that definition, the proper sale and service of life insurance is a profession, for the trained life insurance agent is a man who has acquired special knowledge which he uses in guiding and advising others.

Because his calling is highly specialized, the agent has become more and more a career underwriter who works constantly to increase his knowledge and thus improve his ability to serve policyholders properly.

The Metropolitan agent, for example, is trained how to judge a family's life insurance needs and how to help each family buy the type of insurance best fitted to its needs. He learns to help distribute the protection properly among the members of the family.

The agent strives to keep the insurance protection fitted to the family's situation. He also learns to arrange modes of settlement so as to achieve most effectively the hopes and ambitions of the policyholder. On some policies, he collects premiums and sees that dividends are credited.

The agent often acts as trusted friend and advisor in problems connected with the family's policies. When a policyholder dies, the agent frequently helps the bereaved family by preparing the necessary papers and by getting the claim cheque promptly to the beneficiary.

The Metropolitan agent is interested in the health of policyholders and of the community in which they live. Because of this interest, he plays his part in Metropolitan's welfare service. During 1940, Metropolitan agents helped to distribute in Canada and the United States more than 52,600,000 booklets on health and safety problems. In addition, agents are instrumental in bringing Metropolitan's Nursing Service to policyholders eligible for this service. Last year, more than 3,100,000 nursing calls were made in over 7,500 communities in Canada and the United States.

In short, the life insurance agent is more than a man who sells life insurance. More often than not, he is a career man, devoting his life to providing policyholders with the kind and amount of insurance protection they should have at the lowest cost consistent with safety.

This is Number 42 in a series of advertisements designed to give the public a clearer understanding of how a life insurance company operates. Copies of preceding advertisements in this series will be mailed upon request.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

(A MUTUAL COMPANY)

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